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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

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WILSON BULLETIN

FOR LIBRARIANS



Man Must Tame the Book

By José Ortega y Gasset

Code of Ethics for School Librarians

Harriet B. Paul

The New Educational Journalism

Joy Elmer Morgan

Those Who Read in Harlem

Evelyn G. Green

A Vertical Business File

Eleanor S. Cavanagh

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A.L.A. NOTES — THE SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION — THE
CROW'S NEST — THE MAIL BAG — THE LITERARY CALENDAR

Biographical Sketches of Robert Cantwell, Robert Briffault
and Isak Dinesen

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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
950-72 UNIVERSITY AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

WILSON BULLETIN

FOR LIBRARIANS

January 1936

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Manuscripts of service and interest to the library profession are invited.

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[The WILSON BULLETIN is indexed in the READERS' GUIDE.]

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The Literary Calendar



1935

NOVEMBER

(Continued from the December *Bulletin*)

Nov. 14. Six new members were selected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the annual meeting in New York: Sidney Howard, playwright; Deems Taylor, composer and music critic; Stewart Edward White, novelist; Frank J. Mather, Jr., author and professor of art; M. A. DeWolfe Howe, biographer and former vice president of the Atlantic Monthly Company; and Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, dean at Columbia University. Membership in the Academy is limited to fifty persons.

Nov. 14. To the surprise of literary observers, who had not taken his candidacy very seriously, A. P. Herbert, English humorist, novelist, and writer for *Punch*, was elected to Parliament from Oxford University. A week later Oxford bestowed B.A. and M.A. degrees upon Herbert, who had been deprived of graduation in 1914 when the World War called him away from New College after he had taken a first class in jurisprudence.

Nov. 21. Georges Duhamel, novelist, and Louis Gillet, art critic, were elected to the French Academy to fill seats made vacant by the deaths of Georges Lenotre and Albert Besnard, respectively.

Nov. 21. William Prohme, American newspaper man, head of the Chinese Nationalist Press Bureau at Hankow during the Chinese rebellion of 1927, and husband of the late Rayna Prohme who figures prominently in Vincent Sheean's book *Personal History*, died in Honolulu at the age of forty-eight.

Nov. 22. In Munich, Germany, a rigid book censorship was imposed by the Nazi political police, who inspected all circulating libraries and confiscated many books, especially detective stories. Libraries conducted by Roman Catholic organizations were ordered closed, with the announcement that those libraries in which no "forbidden" reading matter was found would be allowed to reopen.

Nov. 26. At a breakfast in New York attended by 100 authors, editors, and publishers, Donald Culross Peattie was awarded a gold medal by the Limited Editions Club as the author of *An Almanac for Moderns*, selected by Carl Van Doren, Harry Hansen, and Burton Rascoe as the book published in the last three years most likely to become an American classic. Thirty-seven years old, Peattie is the author of numerous books on nature subjects, the most recent being a "faintly fictionized" biography of Audubon called *Singing in the Wilderness*.



LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

Jan. 9, 1856—Dec. 17, 1935

Nov. 30. A year-long Mark Twain centennial celebration in his boyhood home of Hannibal, Missouri, ended with a dinner on the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Homer Croy, playwright and humorist, was the principal speaker in a program which was broadcast nationally.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1. The centennial of the first publication of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales was celebrated in a radio program broadcast from New York, with addresses by eight speakers including Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark.

Dec. 2. Dr. James Henry Breasted, historian and archeologist, died at a New York hospital of a hemolytic streptococcal infection incurred en route homeward from the Near East. He was seventy years old. As founder and director of the University of Chicago Oriental Institute, he made annual visits to his field expeditions in Egypt and Asia Minor. He was the author of many historical works, some of which are widely used as textbooks in schools and colleges. His body was cremated and there were no funeral services.

Dec. 3. Gertrude Atherton, seventy-eight-year-old novelist whose *Black Oxen* deals with a woman who regained her youth, told the story of her own rejuvenation. In 1922, when she found her literary output lagging,

(Continued on page 296)

1876 - 1936

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	<i>Minneapolis</i>	<i>Pittsburgh</i>	<i>Washington</i>

Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada

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This work will describe briefly the manuscripts of the Medieval and Renaissance periods that are to be found in the public and private depositories of the United States and Canada.

About 8000 items are listed, geographically by states, and, under states, by country. Each item includes the title of the manuscript if there is one, and sufficient description to identify it. There is also, in each case when possible, a short history of the manuscript, with special reference to its appearance in sales catalogs.

The Census will be published in three volumes, of which Volume III will be the Index. Orders are taken for the complete set only.

NOW READY: Volume I. Price, paper \$5.50; bound \$6.50 (if delivered from Paris direct to the library, \$5 in paper, bound \$6).

IN PRESS: Volume II. Prices same as for Volume I.

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- III. List of other firms with booksellers' licenses
- IV. Circulating libraries
- V. Classified directory

This is the only standard reference work of the German book trade. It is absolutely indispensable to booksellers and publishers, and extremely useful to journalists, authors, librarians, advertising managers and others having dealings with the German book trade. It contains the addresses of over 11,000 book, art, music and antique dealers, and publishers, while a special feature is the classified directory of the book and allied trades.

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(Publishing office of the German Booksellers' Association at Leipzig)

CHECKLIST

OF 1935

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Motion Picture Review Digest

Abridged Reader's Guide
to Periodical Literature

General Books

More First Facts

Who Reads What?

Bibliographies and Library Tools

Speech Index

Abridged High School Catalog

Index to Plays: Supplement

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Current Library Favorites

(According to reports from twenty-seven key libraries in U.S. and Canada *)

FICTION			NON-FICTION		
AUTHOR	TITLE	POINTS	AUTHOR	TITLE	POINTS
1. Sinclair Lewis,	<i>It Can't Happen Here</i> ...	161	1. Anne M. Lindbergh,	<i>North to the Orient</i>	239
2. Ellen Glasgow,	<i>Vein of Iron</i>	150	2. T. E. Lawrence,	<i>Seven Pillars of Wisdom</i>	193
3. Lloyd C. Douglas,	<i>Green Light</i>	137	3. Clarence Day,	<i>Life With Father</i>	133
4. Robert Briffault,	<i>Europa</i>	133	4. Stefan Zweig,	<i>Mary, Queen of Scotland</i>	132
5. A. J. Cronin,	<i>The Stars Look Down</i>	82	5. William Seabrook,	<i>Asylum</i>	124
6. Nordhoff & Hall,	<i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i>	80	6. Alexis Carrel,	<i>Man, the Unknown</i>	86
7. Hervey Allen,	<i>Anthony Adverse</i>	79	7. Kallet & Schlink,	<i>100 Million Guinea Pigs</i>	72
8. Margaret Ayer Barnes,	<i>Edna, His Wife</i>	67	8. Stanley Walker,	<i>Mrs. Astor's Horse</i>	40
9. Bess S. Aldrich,	<i>Spring Came On Forever</i>	61	9. M. C. Phillips,	<i>Skin Deep</i>	36
10. Lloyd C. Douglas,	<i>Magnificent Obsession</i>	51	10. W. Beran Wolfe,	<i>A Woman's Best Years</i>	28

COMMENT: Notable this month is the sudden popularity (resulting from motion picture release) of *Mutiny on the Bounty*, published in 1932. Other "vintage" titles in constant demand are: *Magnificent Obsession* (1929), *Anthony Adverse* (1933), and *100 Million Guinea Pigs* (1933).

Each library reported 10 fiction and 10 non-fiction titles, listing them in the order of popularity. To preserve these original ratings, every first place was given 10 points, second place 9 points, and so on down to 1 point for tenth place. In this way, Anne Morrow Lindbergh's *North to the Orient*, for example, scores a total of 239 points, having appeared first on 14 lists, second on 5 lists, third on 4 lists, fourth on 1 list, fifth on 2 lists, and eighth on 1 list. *North to the Orient*, which continues to be the library favorite, has the distinction of being the only book reported by all 27 libraries.

* The public libraries of Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Mo.), Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Springfield (Mass.), and Toronto.

(Continued from page 292)

she took the first of two "reactivation" treatments. During the next eight years she turned out six books. Now at work in her San Francisco apartment on the story of an 18-year-old girl, she says she feels "as vigorous as ever" in her writing. Medical authorities discredited her story, saying that the benefits of "reactivation" treatments are "largely in the effect on the mind of the patient."

Dec. 3. Dumas Malone, editor in chief of *The Dictionary of American Biography*, was appointed director of the Harvard University Press. He will continue work on the three remaining volumes of the *Dictionary* until July, when he will assume his new duties in Cambridge, Mass. He succeeds Harold Murdock, who died in April 1934.

Dec. 4. Don Carlos Seitz, newspaper man and author, business manager of the *New York World* from 1898 to 1923, and adviser of Joseph Pulitzer, died of cardiac asthma at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was seventy-three years old. His books, more than thirty in number, include several volumes on piracy and a biography of Pulitzer. He was buried at Portland, Maine.

Dec. 4. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, whose latest book *Discovery* is currently popular, was honored at a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, attended by more than 1,200 persons.

Dec. 4. Arthur Chapman, author of the famous poem, "Out Where the West Begins" and numerous histories and biographies dealing with the old West, died of a heart ailment at his home in New York City. He was sixty-two years old.

Dec. 5. The Prix Goncourt, one of the most coveted of French literary prizes, was awarded to Joseph Peyre for his book *Sang et Lumière* (Blood and Light). Three other important prize awards were: the Prix Femina to Countess de Divonne ("Claude Silve") for *Benediction*; the Prix Theophraste Renaudot to François de Roux for *Jours Sans Gloire* (Days Without Glory); and the Prix Interallié to M. Debu-Bridel for *Poute Ménage*.

Dec. 17. Lizette Woodworth Reese, American poet and school teacher, died in Baltimore at the age of seventy-nine, after an illness of several weeks. She published, between 1887 and 1933, ten books of verse representing a transition in American poetic fashion. Her most widely quoted poem, "Tears," has been called "a sonnet not surpassed by any American." The countryside of her native Maryland inspired much of her poetry.

Visitors from England: Keith Winter, playwright; Geoffrey Gorer, author of *Africa Dances*; and Clare Leighton, wood-engraver and author of *Four Hedges*.

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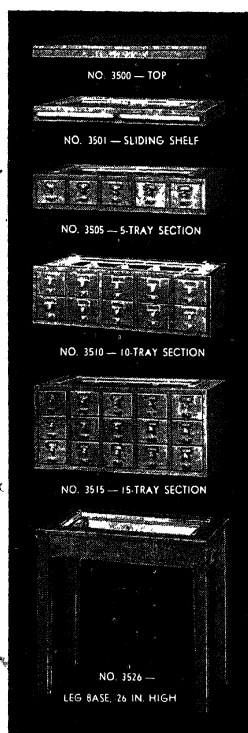
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Robert Cantwell

Autobiographical sketch of Robert Cantwell,
American novelist:

"I WAS born in Little Falls, Washington, on January 31, 1908. My great-grandfather emigrated from Kentucky in 1844; he was the first American settler in Western Washington and founded the town of Tumwater on the site of the present state capital. I lived in the small mill towns of Onalaska and Carlisle, Washington, went to high school in Aberdeen and Chehalis, and attended the University of Washington for one barren and miserable year. Then I worked for four years in the Harbor Plywood Company's factory at Hoquiam, Washington. At various times, between school terms, after school hours, and later, I had jobs in a print shop, as a section hand on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Montesano, Washington, in a wholesale hardware house in San Francisco, in a drafting office in Port Gamble, Washington, in a restaurant in Seattle, and in a cafeteria in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1929 I left the Northwest, tried to sell advertising in Phoenix, and finally got a job on a pipe-line construction crew in the desert seventy miles northeast of El Paso.

"About that time my first story was published in *The American Caravan* and I took a bus to New York. I got a contract for a novel and, after learning that I could not finish one to my own satisfaction, took another bus back West. The book was finished in 1931 and published under the title of *Laugh and Lie Down*. For the next few years I did free-lancing, book reviewing for *The New Republic*, *The Nation*, and several New York newspapers, contributed a few articles and stories to different magazines, and wrote the literary comment for *The New Outlook*. In 1934 *The Land of Plenty* was published.

"I have worked on the staffs of *The New Republic* and *Time*. I am married and we have a three-year-old daughter. We now live in New York, but have lived in Baton Rouge, which was my wife's home town, in Boston, and in Carmel and Oakland, California. I like to travel, especially to drive, around this country, and wish I could get around more. I have no hobbies, but like to play pool occasionally.

"My literary tastes are pretty conventional. I admire Joyce and have been much influenced by him. Henry James has helped me more than any other writer, as far as any understanding of my own craft is concerned—I do not accept his general view of life, and many of his novels bore me, but he seems to have a healthier and more inspiring view of the craft of fiction than anyone else. His Prefaces to his collected works have been very valuable for me; no one I know has written so sensitively and accurately about the difficulties and satisfactions of creative



ROBERT CANTWELL

writing. Stendhal seems to me to be the best novelist, and among current books I admire Malraux's *Man's Fate* more than any other. Edmund Wilson seems to me to be the best American critic.

"My aversions, in both literature and my daily contacts with people, are equally conventional—arrogance, cruelty, indifference. The only thing I really despise is smugness, especially that kind of cultivated unawareness of the sufferings of great masses of people that is so prevalent in contemporary American fiction and criticism. I am particularly prejudiced against the kind of intellectual arrogance that is also very common—I mean the point of view, or the general attitude among writers, that considers the lives of the common people to be dull or monotonous or coarse or brutal, not worth writing about. If I had to choose a single phrase to express the main reason why I want to write, I think I would take that sentence from Malraux, where one of his characters defines his purpose in life by saying that he works in order to give working people a sense of their own dignity."

Cantwell's first novel, *Laugh and Lie Down*, was concerned with a small group of people in a Washington mill city such as he had known in boyhood. *The Land of Plenty*, his second novel, was a story of class discord in a Pacific coast lumber mill.

At twenty-seven, Cantwell is now at work in his Greenwich Village apartment on a third novel, *The Enchanted City*, which is scheduled for publication in the spring. He is a contributor of weekly book reviews to *Time*.

Business IS looking up!

For the first nine months of 1935, building construction was up 80% over the first nine of 1934. For the same comparative period, auto sales (in units) were up 36.6%; in dollar value, 34.8%. Sales of electric refrigerators were up 15%.

The earnings of 327 concerns in twenty-seven major industries for the first nine months of 1935 showed an average gain of 28.3% over the same months of 1934. These gains in earnings amounted to over 100% for electrical equipment, for machinery and machinery equipment, and well over 200% for retail merchandising.

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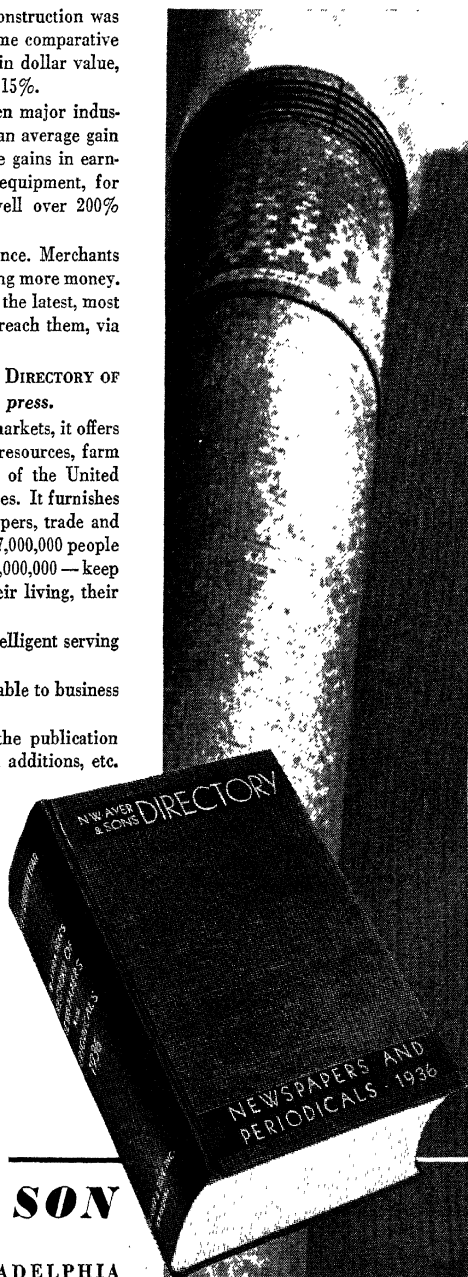
Over 4000 important changes occurred in the publication field during 1935—suspensions, consolidations, additions, etc. One out of every five publications has been affected in one way or another. These changes largely invalidate the usefulness of all previous editions of the Ayer DIRECTORY OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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Isak Dinesen^{*}

THE mysterious author of *Seven Gothic Tales*, "Isak Dinesen," is a Danish woman named Baroness Karen Blixen-Finecke. Her pseudonym is derived from her family name, Dinesen.

She comes of an old Danish family. Her father, Captain V. Dinesen, was a well-known author who led quite an adventurous life. He served as an officer in the Danish-German War of 1870, was cited for bravery, stayed in Paris during the Commune of 1871, and lived for three years among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota as a trapper. After returning to Europe he took part in the Turkish War of 1877, then bought an estate near Copenhagen and settled down to literary and political work. His best known books are two series of letters published under his Indian name, "Boganis."

Baroness Blixen's brother, Thomas Dinesen, born in 1892, is a civil engineer who served in the World War with the Royal Highlanders of Canada and received the Victoria Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. He is the author of *Merry Hell! A Dane with the Canadians*.

"I have grown up in the country," says Baroness Blixen. "Quite near the sea. As a girl I did much sailing with my brother, in his small cutter, in the lovely fairways of Denmark. I studied painting in Copenhagen and later in Paris and Rome, and had much fun. I had a few short stories and a little marionette comedy published."

"In 1914 I married my cousin, Baron Blixen [a relation of the Danish king] and went out with him to British East Africa, now the Kenya Colony, where my family bought a big coffee plantation for us."

"In 1921 I got a divorce from my husband, and took over the management of the farm myself. I had then, in spite of many economic troubles on the farm, ten extremely happy years. To my mind the life of a farmer in the East African highlands is as near to an ideal existence as you will ever get."

"I began to write there to amuse myself when in the rainy season one is, on account of the terrible state of the roads, as tho behind a drawn up drawbridge. My native servants took a great interest in my work, believing that I was attempting to write a sort of new Koran, and used to come and ask me what god had now inspired me to write."

"Unfortunately, when coffee prices dropped I had to give up my farm. This was a very hard blow to me, and it caused me distress to leave my people. I hope I shall go back there some time."

^{*} Pronounced Isaac din'-e-sen.



"ISAK DINESEN"

Baroness Blixen returned in 1931 to her family home at Rungstedlund, Denmark. There she wrote *Seven Gothic Tales* (1934), her first book.

"I have been living now for some time with my mother in my old home. The manor of Rungstedlund is that same old inn in 'The Supper at Elsinore' [one of the tales] by which Mme. Baik passes as she drives from Elsinore to Copenhagen. Here lived the greatest lyrical poet of Denmark, Johannes Ewald, whom she remembered. In fact, I have had the honor of writing *Seven Gothic Tales* in the same room in which, nearly two hundred years ago, he wrote his immortal poems."

"These tales," wrote the *New York Times*, "are a modern refinement of German romanticism. . . . They are peopled, or haunted, by ghosts of a past age, voluptuaries dreaming of the singers and ballerinas of the operas of Mozart and Gluck, young men who are too melancholy to enjoy love or too perverse to profit by it, maidens dedicated to chastity and others hopeful of a gentlemanly seduction."

Baroness Blixen has partially written some African sketches, but severe illness has so far prevented her from completing them.

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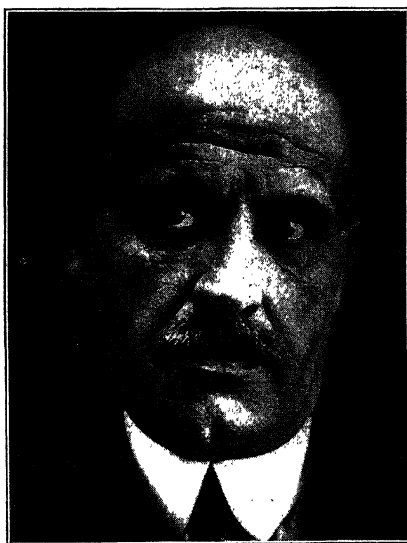
Man Must Tame the Book*

By José Ortega y Gasset

the instrument of the idea, it is necessary to have an instrument to facilitate the conservation of all the ideas. This instrument is the book. The more man saves of the past, the greater is progress. So that scarcely had printing solved the technical problem of making books, than the *tempo* of history was accelerated, until today it seems to us a dizzying speed, tho we cannot say what it will seem to men of later epochs. Not only do our machines produce with amazing rapidity, our vehicles transport us with almost mythical speed, but the whole reality of our lives, the integral sum of our history, has prodigiously augmented the frequency of its changes, its movement, its progress. And all this is due principally to the facility represented by the book.

But the facility becomes a new difficulty when it turns itself against man, with unforeseen morbid effects. At first

the book was a pure facility and had in our life only a positive significance. Now its relation to us is complicated by a negative one.



JOSÉ ORTEGA y GASSET

the angel revolted against him. He created man with no wings but those of fantasy, but man also revolted, turned against him and began making difficulties for him.

We are living in a day when this tragic condition is especially true. The economy, the technique, the facilities

This is not a hypothetical case. All that man invents and creates to facilitate life, all that we call civilization and culture, turns, at some time, against him. Precisely because it is a creation, it has an existence of its own, outside its creator, unmindful of the exigency for which man created it. That is the inconvenience of being a creator. The god of Christianity has experienced it. He created the angel of the great mystic wings and the angel revolted against him. He created man with no wings but those of fantasy, but man also revolted, turned against him and began making difficulties for him.

* From the address on "The Mission of the Librarian" read by the Spanish philosopher before the second International Library and Bibliographical Congress at Madrid last May. The full Spanish text appears in *Revista de Occidente* No. 143, from which the translation (by Helen Muller) is made with permission.

that man invents, threaten today to strangle him. The sciences, spreading, multiplying, specializing, reinforce man's acquisitive instinct and oppress and afflict him like plagues of nature. Man is in danger of becoming their slave. The characteristic sign of the rebellion of human creations against their creator is already imminent. We are in danger of living to study instead of studying to live.

In one form or another this has happened many times in history. Man is lost in his own fertility. His own culture, like tropical vegetation, suffocates him. What we call historical crises are nothing but this. Man cannot be too rich: if an excess of possibilities offers itself to his choice, he loses in the sense of possibilities the sense of necessities.

Is western society beginning to feel the book as an instrument of revolt and a new difficulty? In Germany they are reading Jünger, in whom we find passages like this: "It is an affliction that we have arrived at this point in our history without a sufficient number of illiterates!" I would say that this is an exaggeration. But let us have no illusions: to have an exaggeration, there must be something to exaggerate.

In all Europe there exists the impression, the reverse of that of the Renaissance, that there are too many books. The book has ceased to be an illusion and has become a burden! The man of science himself warns that one of the greatest difficulties of his work is to orient himself in the tremendous bibliography of his subject.

Do not forget that when an instrument created by man revolts against him, society in its turn revolts against that creation, doubts its efficacy, feels an antipathy toward it, and demands that it serve its primitive mission of a facility.

Here then, is a drama: the book is indispensable but the book is a danger to man. We may say that a human need ceases to be purely positive and begins to bear a negative within it at the moment when it begins to appear indispensable. It is not good for anything to become strongly indispensable, even

if we have it in abundance, even if its use is plain and it offers no new difficulty. The simple fact of indispensability makes us feel enslaved by it. In this sense I have just said that social needs are properly subject to the State when they are already negative. This is what gives to state functions the disagreeable aspect, which cannot be wholly eradicated, of repression.

The full negative character is seen when a created instrument rouses an unlooked for difficulty and makes an aggression against man. This has begun to happen with the book today and in all Europe the old contentment of the days before printing has disappeared.

The New Mission of Librarianship

I see the new mission of librarianship as incomparably superior to all previous ones. Up to now it has been occupied with the book principally as a thing, a material object. From today it must deal with the book as a living function: it must keep watch on the book and make itself the tamer of the raging book.

The more serious negative attributes which begin to be perceived in the book are the following:

1. There are too many books for man's capacity to assimilate. Merely to orient himself in the bibliography of a subject today represents a considerable effort which is pure loss. This effort made, he finds he cannot read all he should read. This leads to reading quickly and badly, and to a feeling of frustration, and skepticism toward his own work.

If each generation accumulates printed material at the rate of recent ones, the culture which liberated man from the jungle will thrust him anew into a jungle of books.

It is not true that most of this is ephemeral. Under the superficiality of our time there has germinated, without individuals' having perceived it, a new and radical imperative of the intellect: that of an historic conscience. Soon there will be vigorous evidence that man wishes the light of truth to be used on his being and his destiny. This will constitute effective knowledge. Many in-

redients are still lacking, the most obvious: precision. This is the first attribute of an authentic science. The history of tomorrow will not speak so glibly of epochs and centuries, but will articulate the past in very brief periods of organic character, in generations, and will attempt to define rigorously the structure of human life in each of them. For this it will not suffice to take a few works arbitrarily classed as "representative," but it will be necessary to read all the books of a time and carefully compile what we may call "statistics of ideas" in order precisely to fix the chronology of an idea's birth and growth, the exact period of its existence as a collective social force, and the hour of its decline to a mere topic; in short, its course across the horizon of historic time.

This cannot be accomplished unless the librarian can reduce the task of those who must read as many books as possible: naturalist, physician, philologist, historian. It is necessary, for completeness, that an author should assemble the bibliography on his subject previously discussed and sifted. A new strictly automatic technique of bibliography is required. This will be the culmination of what your profession began as cataloging long ago.

2. Not only are there too many books but they continue to be produced in torrential abundance. Many are useless or stupid, constituting one more burden upon humanity. At the same time, in all branches, some valuable findings are not published. Both faults arise from the same thing: that production is without plan, abandoned almost wholly to chance.

Is it too Utopian to imagine that in the future your profession will be charged by society with the production of the book, so that unnecessary ones will not be published and none will be lacking on the living problems of the epoch? All human tasks are begun spontaneously and without regulation; but all, when of their own fullness they become complicated and hurried, enter a period of submission to organization. It seems to me that the hour has arrived for collectively organizing production of

the book. It is a matter of life and death of the book as a human tool.

Don't be misled by the foolishness that such organization will be restrictive of liberty. Liberty was not meant to replace common sense. Because it has been thus misused, liberty is passing a bad few minutes on this planet. Collective organization of book production has no more to do with liberty than has the regulation of traffic necessary in large cities. This function—to make difficult the output of useless or harmful books and facilitate that of works whose absence does harm—need not be authoritative, just as interior organization of workers in a good academy of sciences is not so.

3. Besides, I would have the librarian of the future who guides the reader not a specialist in the *selva selvaggia* of the books, but the physician, the hygienist, of his readings. Here we have an opposite situation to that of 1800. Today more reading is done: the convenience of receiving with little or no effort innumerable ideas stored in books and periodicals is going to accustom man, and has already accustomed the average man, not to think for himself and not to think over what he reads, which is the only way of making it truly his. This is the most serious negative factor of the book. A large part of the terrible public problems which we have today proceeds from the fact that average leaders attest ideas inertly received—that is, pseudo-ideas. On this point I imagine the future librarian as a filter between books and man.

German Book Output Declines

Official statistics show that the production of books has fallen heavily since the Nazis took power, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Sunday Observer*. During 1934, only 20,852 books were published in Germany in comparison with 21,601 in 1933 and 31,000 in 1927. Of the 20,000 books published, more than 17,000 are new ones.

The production of school books has fallen off heavily. The average price of a German book, 3.97 marks (4s at par) was lower than in 1933. During 1934 there was a falling off of 16 per cent in magazines, 6,288 being published.

A Code of Ethics for School Librarians

By *Harriet B. Paul**

IN this rushing, machine-driven twentieth century, so absorbed do we become in mere material success that the science and practice of ethics show but a feeble life. In business, even in the professions, so eager are we to get ahead, by any and all means, that unless we occasionally check up on these means we are in danger of perhaps unwittingly lowering our moral standards, of compromising our highest ideals, of dulling our ethical sense.

Realizing this danger various educational and professional committees throughout the world have worked out codes of ethics for teachers, physicians, lawyers, etc., on the assumption that a formulated set of rules focuses the attention, clarifies the subject, and aids in the attempt to raise the standards of professional practices. Up to the present time, however, no such code for school librarians has been given to the public. The school librarian has control of what has been called "the heart of the school," and certainly her ideals and practices cannot be too carefully guarded. What Herbert Hoover says of the teacher may well apply to a school librarian. He says, in part,

The public school teacher cannot live apart; he cannot separate his teaching from his daily walk and conversation. He lives among his pupils during the school hours, and among them and their parents all the time. His office, like that of a minister, demands of him an exceptional standard of conduct.

A librarian who takes up school work is really a specialist; and may we not assert the principle that the higher the profession the more highly ethical the practice demanded? "To evaluate and exemplify the high standards of two professions is a worthy aim."

In his *Codes of Ethics* Edgar L. Hurmance says,

Three things should be kept in mind by the student of ethical codes. The first is that a code of this character is designed to serve

an immediate practical purpose. It is not a statement of general morality. It deals with the customs and ideals, the sins and duties, of a particular group of men. Ethical principles are stated in terms of their daily business experience. The code which falls short of this, or attempts to go beyond it, is likely to become a series of platitudes.

With this warning in mind let us attempt to formulate a practical code of ethics for the members of our profession, school librarians.

The school librarian, a recognized member of the school faculty, has more numerous daily contacts with the pupils than perhaps any other one member of the corps. The development of the ethical character of the pupils is her special responsibility. To discharge her great responsibility effectively she must look to her own personal integrity, that as an example to the children she may be a guide and inspiration toward the best. Therefore we may name as our first large heading in our code, the following:

I. The school librarian in relation to the pupils.

1. The school librarian should keep herself mentally and physically healthy and alert.

2. She should demonstrate a love for children and for books.

3. She should possess a saving sense of humor.

4. She should exercise fairness in all her judgments.

5. She should encourage in the children loyalty to teachers and to the school.

6. She should endeavor to make each library period a joy and benefit to the children.

7. At the same time she trains for self-help she should evince a spirit of helpfulness, being never too absorbed in mechanical processes to give attention to a child.

8. She should recognize individual differences in children, "keeping at least

* Trenton, New Jersey.

IN A SCHOOL LIBRARY

Group cutting newspapers in the Glenville High School Library in Cleveland. This picture is a project of the Senior Photography Class.



one chair dusted for the dreamer of dreams."

9. She should cultivate attractiveness in appearance, manner, and voice.

10. Her social contacts should be above reproach.

As an integral part of the faculty a school librarian has certain standards to maintain, so we will take as our second heading

II. *The school librarian in relation to the school organization.*

1. The school librarian should show a spirit of cooperation with the principal and with all departments of the school.

2. She should familiarize herself with the school's curriculum.

3. She should familiarize herself with individual teaching methods and needs.

4. She should exercise foresight in the preparation of library materials for special days and occasions.

5. She should be open-minded, and ready to take suggestions from her superiors and equals.

6. She should so conduct the library service that it will be a recognized power in the school.

7. She should refrain from gossip and from criticism of her fellow workers.

In both a personal and a professional aspect the school librarian has a contact with the community, including the parents and the various educational and social organizations of that community, so let us tabulate a few desirable attributes in this relationship:

III. *The school librarian in relation to the community.*

1. The school librarian should conduct herself according to the moral standards of the community, striving, if necessary, to raise those standards of conduct.

2. She should take an interest and active part in any educational or cultural movements, especially in Parent-Teacher associations.

3. She should wisely refrain from extreme partisanship in any political group.

4. She should willingly confer with any parent for the good of the child.

5. She should study community needs and as much as possible place her library at the service of the community thru the school.

Again, the school librarian needs a standard of behavior as regards her relation to her profession, so let us consider

IV. *The school librarian in relation to her profession.*

1. The school librarian should be conversant with progressive movements in her profession and in education in general.

V. *The school librarian in a business capacity.*

1. In securing a position the school librarian should seek appointment on the basis of professional merit.

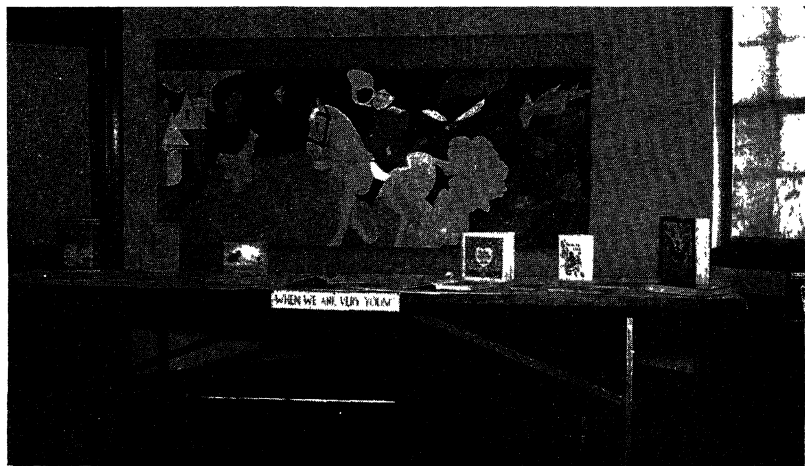
2. She should apply at only one place at a time.

3. In case of need, she should be able to give constructive aid to a school architect.

4. She should be able to make and administer a budget to the best service of the school and library.

5. She should be accurate, prompt, and courteous in her dealings with publishers and supply houses.

6. She should render clear and accurate reports of the library's activities.



BOOK WEEK MURAL PAINTED BY BOYS AT DEARBORN (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

2. She should uphold the present standards of education and librarianship, and strive to raise those standards.

3. She should be an active member of community, state, and national library associations.

4. She should possess a spirit of constructive self-criticism.

5. She should be loyal to her deserving superiors, cooperative with her equals, and inspiring and helpful to her inferiors in the profession.

Because good business is required to administer successfully a school library we shall make as our final heading:

This may seem a pretty ambitious program, especially for beginners, but

the need for just such a program is vital. In his *Trend of American Education*, James E. Russell says,

We want lawyers, teachers, engineers, business men who not only know how to do things but who insist upon doing them right—men who, conscious of their ability as leaders, are jealous of their professional honor.

The school librarian is a leader in her little world, and tender and impressionable are her followers. Her hope, her aim, should be to lead her young charges into broader fields of knowledge, higher realms of appreciation, and finer paths of service.

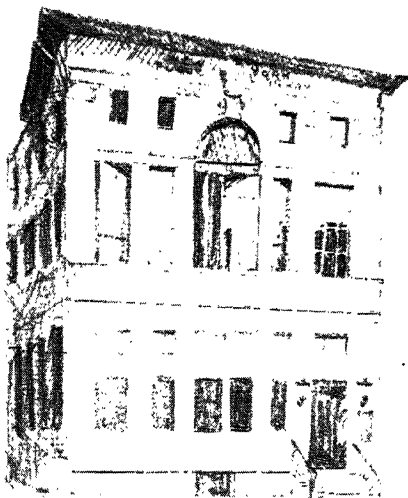
Those Who Read In Harlem

By Evelyn Grosbayne Green

TO the average person, the Negro race means a large mass of toilers on one hand or a certain number of brilliant names on the other. The more widely read person associates such names as Paul Robeson, singer and actor; Langston Hughes, Countée Cullen, Claude McKay, poets; Jean Toomer, Jessie Fauset, James Johnson, Walter White, writers; Roland Hayes, tenor, and similar figures of like eminence as the only really worth-while Negro of today. True, there are some whites who may even know that Coleridge-Taylor, Pushkin, and Dumas were part Negroes, but this is not general knowledge.

There is one part of this race of which few persons, aside from those who by accident, or by special interests as in the case of the present writer, have any knowledge. That is the great reading public which frequents the Harlem library, 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library. This house of spiritual refuge, which has about 24,000 volumes, of which about 8,000 deal with Negro life, attracts about 10,000 Negro readers who use the special collection on Negro life yearly. Its architecture and grey stone structure would hardly attract any special attention from the average tourist who is almost invariably intent on patronizing well-known night clubs, or who may perhaps even visit "Green Pastures" or the African exhibit so that he may tell his friends how cosmopolitan and up-to-date he is when he gets back home.

Here, in the largest Negro city in the world and in the greatest Negro city in history, we find a Negro who stands for something other than the great mass of toilers or the famous figures we hear so much about. In Harlem we find that



Negroes come as readers, to study and to find out what leaders of their own race and of other races have to say about their own experiences and relations to the world in difficult times and in a delicate position. Here come Negro readers who seek refuge from grim reality in romance, history, the sciences, in art, and in literature. Strangely enough, and contrary to what this writer thought would be the case, the Negro reader seems less interested in choosing practical books like those on the trades than he is in choosing those dealing with matters of the spirit, books on immigration, nursing, medicine, economics, government, social sciences, and similar fields. An interest also was evinced in Russian affairs, but books on Communism have little circulation. The Bible and books about The Book are in particular demand.

The demeanor and manners of these colored readers are of unusually high standards. The Negro readers, who comprise most of the book users, are charming and grateful for any assistance the librarian may be able to give them. They are definite and clear in the expression of their wants, and they give the impression of cordial cooperation.

Three Floors of Books

The Harlem library occupies three floors. On the first there is an interesting arrangement whereby a partition cuts off a space which serves as a reference room and which has an unusually fine collection of magazines and reference works dealing with literature in general. The librarian in charge of this reference room is a young Negro woman from Washington, who is thoroly familiar with her work and with the books in her charge. Adjoining this is a large room where the registration and information desks are kept, and this room, in turn, leads into a small room of which one small section is labeled: Readers-Advisers Corner. Still another part of this room is reserved for adult education problems. Some of those in charge are white and some are Negroes. The first floor and its workers are held in high esteem.

The second floor is devoted entirely to children's books. While there are some books about Negroes here, the collection in general is much the same as similar collections where only white children read.

The third floor houses the famous "Division of Negro Literature and History," one of the most representative collections of its kind in the world. Here congregate scholars and writers seeking historical data to write about the Negro. More Negro readers are also to be found here than white, as is the case everywhere in the library. Many of the valuable volumes which make this collection distinctive come originally from the shelves of Arthur A. Schomburg who is curator of the department. For thirty years in quest of books, prints, and data pertaining to those of African ancestors, Mr. Schomburg has acquired a profound knowledge of the present as well as of

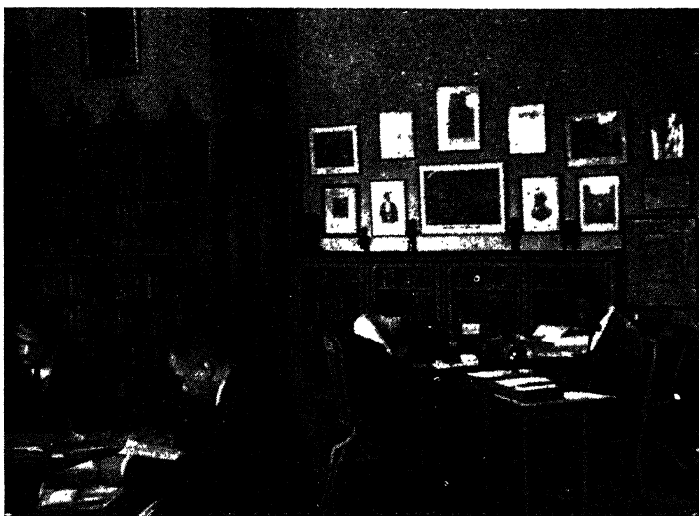
the past achievements of Negroes all over the world and particularly of the Western Hemisphere. Mrs. Catherine Latimer, the reference librarian of this collection, is particularly suited for her position by reason of her helpfulness to readers, her tremendous interest in her work, and her thoro and expert knowledge of the books in this field.

In addition to the book shelves, the Harlem library and the Harlem Adult Committee offer many other helpful aids to its reading friends. One of these is the series of lectures by leading figures on various phases of Negro life and history, not alone in this country, but also in countries of large Negro population thruout the world. One of the most recent lectures was "Negro Progress in British Guiana" by Dr. Carlyle Miller. One of the many posters reads: "Lend a Hand, Neighbor, to the Haitian Teachers Benefit" at which the Haitian Consul, the Honorable Charles B. Vincent, was announced as guest of honor.

The general reader is pretty well acquainted with the popular music of his race in this country. Let us suppose that a reader with special interests in the popular music of the Negro in other parts of the world were to come to the "Division of Negro Literature and History" and hope to get from this unique collection material on Negro music in Haiti, in San Domingo, or in French African Colony, he would not be disappointed. Here he would also find about that forgotten mulatto violinist who was a friend of Beethoven's, Bridgetower by name, or he would be able to find something about the famous South American violinist who was partly Negro and who thrilled audiences in the 'nineties, Brindis de Seles by name.

Art, too, has an excellent showing in the "Negro Artistic Division." Creations by persons of African descent were given an exhibition during the year of 1926. Since then there have been shown occasionally, on loan, the works of individual artists.

Periodicals and newspapers dealing with Negroes are placed on display for the daily Harlemites who comes in to read how the "other half of the world lives." Some of the papers listed below



REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
135th Street Branch Library, New York City

will show how many states are presented for the general readers' benefit. Many of these readers came originally from states all over the country, and these can, in this easy fashion, read about the daily happenings of the folks back home. The *Chicago Defender*; *Boston Chronicle*; the *New York Age*; the *Southern Broadcast*, Monroe, Louisiana; *The Union*, Cincinnati, Ohio; *Philadelphia Tribune*; *Journal and Guide*, Norfolk, Virginia; *Washington Tribune*, Washington, D.C., are but a few.

Some of the periodicals and magazines on display include *The Workman*, published monthly by the Hampton Institute; *The Negro Needs Education*, published by Negro Needs Society, N.Y.; *Challenge*, a literary quarterly; the *Boston Chronicle*; *The Anvil*; the *Proletarian Fiction Magazine*; the *West Indian Review* with offices in Jamaica; *Opportunity*, *Journal of Negro Life*, published by National Urban League; the *Negro Worker*, official Organ of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, and *Crisis*.

A book that interested me especially was *The Negro Anthology*, edited by Nancy Cunard (1931-1933). In the words of Miss Cunard: "An anthology of some 150 voices of both races, for

the recording of the struggle and achievements, the persecutions and the revolts against them, of the Negro peoples." The book is composed of seven parts. The reader finds first in the panorama the full violence against oppression of 14 million Negroes in America and the upsurge of their demands for mere justice. The spirit and determination of the Negro to break thru the mountain of tyranny heaped upon him is manifested in his rapid evolution since emancipation in 1863. Some of the divisions are literature, education, social conditions, and personal contacts. Nancy Cunard believes that Russia, encompassing some 130 different racial groups, has forever solved the "problem" of races, turning instilled conflicts into cooperation, and showing that the idea of 'inferiority' is false. Miss Cunard plays upon the idea that in Russia alone is the Negro treated 100 per cent equal to other human beings.

The staff of the Harlem library is composed of both Negro and white assistants. The cooperative atmosphere is apparent at once to those who visit this branch. No problems of discipline exist; the readers themselves take care of themselves.

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The New Educational Journalism

By Joy Elmer Morgan*

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Among professional periodicals there are few that can compete with The Journal of the National Education Association for consistency of value and extent of influence. With this in mind we have asked the editor of The Journal to tell us and our readers of the background of his work and of the place of educational journalism in contemporary society. Librarians, who have an integral and increasingly important part in the educational system, will do well to study a program of cooperative action that conscientiously faces "the inescapable alternative of creating a new civilization in keeping with the new situation or of drifting into inevitable chaos." S. J. K.]

year 1910 may be thought of as marking a turning point in the development of our American civilization. That year may be taken as marking the beginning of the Power Age and the rapid development of automatic machinery. It is then that the development of machinery began to replace men more rapidly than new jobs were created for them and chronic unemployment began steadily to increase.

This disemployment was reflected in a rapid expansion of high school enrollment jumping from a million in 1910 to 2 million in 1920, to 5 million in 1930, to 7 million in 1935 with another million in the colleges. Today one-fourth of the total population in the United States—men, women, and children—are attending school full-time each day. There is a great growth in evening schools and in various kinds of informal study.

At the same time there is a widening of the individual's intellectual interests springing from improvements in com-

munication and travel. People move about and think in wider areas as a result of autos, radios, and airplanes. This growing integration of the national life has made itself felt thruout the field of education and has led to a rapid expansion of professional organization until now the teachers of the nation are united in one great network of local, state, and national organizations known

as the National Education Association. The governing body of the national association, its Representative Assembly, is made up of delegates from state and local associations with a membership of over 800,000.

This awakening of professional interest among teachers is closely related to the marked improvement in the preparation of teachers. Standard preparation for new teachers in 1920 was 2 years beyond the 4-year high school.

Today standard preparation is at least 4 years beyond the 4-year high school. This broader preparation means broader background and life interests for the teacher. This broader background is reflected in the teacher's reading. It is highly significant that during the decade when 2-year normal schools were becoming 4-year teachers colleges, The Journal of the National Education Association, still in its beginnings, was able to achieve the largest circulation of any professional periodical in the world.

From the beginning the National Education Association has been a pioneering organization. Generations of the ablest school men and women have poured



JOY ELMER MORGAN

* Editor, *The Journal of the National Education Association*.

their best into the development of its activities and policies. The Journal has helped to maintain and to extend the spirit of pioneering enterprise. The Journal has originated many pioneer projects; others have been given nation-wide impetus thru its columns. Among these pioneer projects are the following:

- Curriculum revision
- American Education Week
- Education for leisure
- The seven objectives of education
- The development of school and public libraries
- Annual selection of Sixty Educational Books
- Recognition for John Newbery Medal Books
- Vitalized commencements
- Radio reform
- The Horace Mann Centennial
- Education for citizenship
- Teaching Social Economic Goals of America
- Student leadership and participation
- Study of history of the schools and education as a part of the regular curriculum for all children

The Journal, thru its special features and projects, serves three groups: first, those interested in some one of the many phases of education as a professional enterprise; second, the layman whose interest is very substantial because he shares with the school the upbringing of his children and must take his part as a citizen in determining educational policy; and third, the student himself who under the new concept of civic education must devote considerable time to the study of the school as an institution in order that he may be prepared to understand its place in his own education and in the civic and social policy of the community.

In the field of professional organization and education, The Journal has served as a clearing house closely correlated with the varied activities of the National Education Association itself, and touching the interests of numerous departments and committees. In January 1935 the Association began the policy of enrolling seniors in teacher-educating institutions as members of the Association, thus giving them the use of The Journal during the last half of their senior year and the personal satisfaction of having a share in the work of the profession.

The policy of The Journal is determined by the resolutions and activities of the Association and includes: (1) the enlistment of the entire profession; (2) the ideal of every teacher at work on the problems of the profession; (3) interpretation of the fundamentals of education in a democracy; (4) constant emphasis on the best practises thruout all phases of the school system; (5) the effective presentation of those fundamentals of social-economic policy implied in the report of the NEA Committee on Social Economic Goals of America; (6) a revitalization of the curriculum, emphasizing nation-wide teacher participation.

Since membership in the Association is confined to no special group, The Journal must deal with every phase of education from kindergarten thru university. The Journal aims to deal with the more fundamental aspects of school practise so that many of its articles have a far-reaching effect on classroom procedures.

An example of such material was the series in the fall of 1935 on the teaching of arithmetic by Superintendent Louis P. Benezet in which he describes an experiment in arithmetic in the Manchester, New Hampshire, schools. William McAndrew calls the material "powerful good reading, a scientific article free from the common dullness of such." William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University says, "I should not be surprised if it proves epochal." Helen Ives Schermerhorn of New Jersey writes that upon returning to teach in junior high school after many years in the adult education field, she "was appalled at the changes which had taken place, the great number of new activities which had developed, each good in itself, but nevertheless cluttering up the time of the children. I hope great things from the influence of Mr. Benezet's articles." A letter from C. E. Birch, superintendent of schools, Lawrence, Kansas, indicates that the Lawrence schools have been revising the arithmetic program for the past two years. Since every teacher receives The Journal, he has recommended the discussion in faculty meet-

ings of the Benezet articles and their possible application in the local schools.

Thru the development of special features for the use of students in the classroom, *The Journal* is helping to bring a steady stream of fresh material into the curriculum. These features are more comprehensive and thoro than the ordinary magazine article; more compact and readable than the ordinary book. Thru analysis and discussion of social and economic problems, such features help readers to a better understanding of the present crisis in American life and education. Much of such material is reprinted in pamphlet form and made available for classroom use and for distribution to lay and professional groups. Recent special features from *The Journal* available in pamphlet form include:

- (1) Social Economic Goals for America, January 1934. (Report of the NEA Committee)
- (2) Essentials of Taxation by Harley L. Lutz and William G. Carr. October 1933 thru May 1934
- (3) Secondary Education for the New Day by Lyle W. Ashby, May 1934
- (4) The Tennessee Valley Looks to the Future by Walter E. Meyer, December 1934
- (5) America Plans for Better Homes by J. Earl Davies, December 1935
- (6) Today's Youth Problems by Frank W. Hubbard, January 1936

The Journal has made it a practise to reprint occasionally some educational classic of such permanent value that it belongs to the profession as a whole. These classics are thus made available to seniors in teachers colleges, to teachers in service, and to high school students who may be thinking of education as a career. Educational classics published in *The Journal* include

- Ethics of the Teaching Profession, March 1935
- My Pedagogic Creed by John Dewey, January 1935
- The Ideal Teacher by George Herbert Palmer, January 1931
- The Tenth Generation by Harry Stillwell Edwards, May 1933
- The Children's Charter, October 1933
- Social Economic Goals of America, January 1934

The layman's interest in education has received special attention in *The Journal* in connection with American Education Week; in the development of national

policies such as federal aid for education; and in the broadening of the educational enterprise to include adult education. American Education Week has become the greatest single observance for the interpretation of education. Over ten million people visited the schools during American Education Week in 1935. In 1934 more than 4000 communities participated actively as evidenced by the fact that they ordered American Education Week materials from *The Journal*. Classroom material for use during the Week was presented in the October 1935 *Journal* in a special feature, "Preserving American Democracy."

In 1937 under the leadership of the National Education Association, the nation will celebrate the centennial of Horace Mann's secretaryship of the first state board of education in America. *The Journal* will serve as a clearing-house for plans and will present basic materials for the observance. This is part of the policy to encourage both state and national celebrations as a means of fixing in the minds of the people the work of the nation's educational pioneers. As a contribution to the study of our great national leaders, the November 1935 *Journal* presented a special feature, "Our American Heritage of Leadership," giving short biographies of the great men and women in the Hall of Fame at New York University.

Many convention addresses of the National Education Association are delivered by outstanding lay leaders. Stuart Chase's address on "The Economy of Abundance," delivered before the 1934 meeting of the Department of Superintendence, and published in the April 1935 *Journal*, was especially appreciated. The address by Senator Nye on "The Munitions Investigation" in the September 1935 *Journal* has proved to be one of the most timely and popular features ever presented by *The Journal*. These features are typical of the steady stream of pioneering material that goes out to schools and to laymen.

The Journal is now developing a two-fold service to students: first, it has sponsored the movement to teach the story of education in the schools themselves and to keep young people familiar

with the purposes, achievements, and needs of schools, libraries, and other educational enterprises. Under this plan educational periodicals become a part of the regular teaching materials dealing with civic and social affairs. A notable series in *The Journal* for 1934-35 on "The Schools in the Story of Culture," by Charles A. Beard and William G. Carr has been reprinted in pamphlet form for use in junior and senior high schools. The plan of vitalized commencements sponsored by *The Journal* beginning in 1927 has also spread rapidly thruout the country. A twofold aim has been stressed, first, that the program should center around the graduates, that it should be planned, developed, and staged by them; and second, that it should be used as a means of interpreting school service to both students and citizens.

The second service to students sponsored by *The Journal* has been the encouragement of student participation and leadership. Beginning in 1934 *The Journal* sponsored a special periodical for student officers and leaders. This periodical is now known as *Student Leader*. It is a monthly without advertising and is the spokesman for three groups: the National Association of Student Editors, the National Association of Student Government Officers, and the Student Graphic Arts Society. Thru these projects *The Journal* is now rendering service to several thousand high schools thruout the nation.

For a number of years *The Journal* has sought to reach students thru their teachers and thru the school library. A good example of this effort is found in the attention which *The Journal* has given to the Newbery Medal Books for children. Thru its wide circulation, it has probably done more than any other single agency to emphasize the significance of the Newbery Medal series. It has done this in the belief that the education of young children should not only make them familiar with the classics of other days but that it should also keep them in contact with the best of the living stream of new materials.

The growth in the circulation and influence of *The Journal* of the National Education Association has been paral-

leled by the development of association journalism among state and local groups. During the 1920s one state after another either developed or took over an educational journal. Today 43 associations publish their own journals. These journals are steadily improving in quality and the movement toward standardization in a uniform size, which was begun in 1923, promises within the year to bring all state association organs into a uniform size.

The journal of the state education association can easily be the outstanding cultural force in the state. It is concerned with three areas of interest, each in its specific application to the needs of the state: first, the work of the association and its program of cooperative action; second, the field of education which must be rapidly broadened to include the entire population; and third, the whole field of civilization and culture, for whether we like it or not, the old civilization in America has dissolved. We face the inescapable alternative of creating a new civilization in keeping with the new situation or of drifting into inevitable chaos.

It will be seen from the foregoing that *The Journal* of the National Education Association has an interest far beyond its teacher readers. This interest has its roots in the fact that education is the concern of all citizens and that the school is the universal agency operated by the people themselves for the preservation of the cultural heritage and the enrichment of the common life.

As America faces the future there is a deepening interest in the economic aspects of the national life. Reform, recovery, reconstruction are everywhere under discussion. It is also apparent that culture and economics are but parts of the larger pattern—that there can be no real reconstruction until we achieve some reasonable agreement as to the kind of a civilization which we desire for America. Meanwhile such stability as we now enjoy is closely related to the skills, the character, and the aspirations which schools seek to develop. Because the school is our major instrument for achieving cooperative democracy, educational journalism must be as broad as civilization itself.

Conference on Education for Librarianship in the South

*By Charles H. Stone**

MORE than sixty librarians and educators met in Atlanta, Georgia, November 11-12, 1935, at the invitation of the Library Committees on Cooperation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southwestern and Southeastern library associations to consider a program for education for librarianship in the South. Such a conference seemed desirable on several counts. The present standards of the Southern Association for the training of school and teacher-librarians had been in effect for a five-year period, the close of which coincided with the date set by the Southern Association for the enforcement of its standards for high school libraries. The same period had coincided with five years of service of the A.L.A. Regional Field Agent for the South, for which a comprehensive report on library work and progress in this region is in preparation. The group meeting in Atlanta included representatives of many institutions in the Southern Association area which offer courses in library science, including presidents and deans of the institutions, directors of library schools and instructors of library science courses; it also included state school library supervisors, state library extension workers, and official representatives of the Library Committee of the Southern Association, U.S. Office of Education, General Education Board, American Library Association and Board of Education for Librarianship.

After four sessions of general discussion the entire group was divided into four large committees to give special consideration to selected aspects of the subject. At a final general session the conference voted to adopt the following recommendations:

Recommendations

In the following recommendations the term "library school" is used to designate an agency which gives in a single academic year at least one coordinated professional curriculum in library science, for which credit for a full year of study is granted in accordance with the practice of the institution. The term "library training agency" applies to the agency which gives a curriculum less than a full academic year in length.

I. Library instruction needed for college students, teachers and school administrators.

1. Inasmuch as a wide acquaintanceship with books and a working experience of the library and its tools are essential to rich personal development, it is recommended to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that generous contacts with books and other reading materials as well as instruction in books and reading, library resources and use, be considered a criterion in the accreditation of colleges.

2. Inasmuch as a knowledge of the place, function, and use of the library in the school, a wide acquaintance with books and reading for boys and girls at elementary and secondary levels, and an understanding of the services available thru varied library agencies should be a part of the professional equipment of every teacher, it is recommended to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that instruction in these fields be designated under the teacher's professional requirements.

II. Library instruction for school librarians with special reference to such standards for school libraries of the Southern Association.

1. It is recommended that the committees of the Southeastern Library Association and the Southwestern Library Association cooperating with the Library Committee of the Southern Association consider making a joint study of library training standards for the purpose of adapting these standards to changing conditions; and that the proposed study give special consideration to: (a) The minimum and maximum credit hours in library science that should be required of librarians in high schools of different sizes; (b) Standards for library schools and library training

agencies with special attention to curricula, particularly the need for more emphasis on book content and less on administration at the present lower levels of instruction.

2. Pending the proposed study it is recommended to the Southern Association that the following suggestions for revision of the present standards be referred to the appropriate commission: (a) That as soon as possible the present minimum requirement, six semester hours, for the training of teacher-librarians be raised; (b) That the raising of the minimum requirement of six semester hours be made the occasion for a complete reconsideration of the minimum and maximum number of credit hours and the content of courses which now constitute the requirements for the training of school librarians for high schools of different sizes; (c) That in any revision the present requirement of twenty-four to thirty semester hours for full-time school librarians be changed to read, "one year of professional education in an approved library school" and that pending such revision the present requirement be retained.

3. It has come to the attention of this group that thru the transfer of credits in library science, prospective school librarians and teacher-librarians have frequently accumulated credit hours in this field which represent an unfortunate duplication of subject matter and which fail to provide the continuity of program intended by the standards of the Southern Association. It is therefore recommended, first, that the Southern Association request the appropriate authorities of library training agencies to safeguard the continuity and completion of the curricula in library science required under Southern Association standards by giving particular attention to the transfer of library science credits, including such courses in children's literature as are offered in teacher-training institutions; and second, that the Southern Association request the reviewing body for secondary schools of each state to accept only such credits as represent completion of a curriculum in preparation for library service in schools.

4. In the interest of maintaining high standards of preparation for school library service, this group urges the Southern Association to enforce fully the standards for library schools and library training agencies, and to restrict the number of accredited agencies as an effective means of maintaining a reasonable balance between the supply of school librarians and teacher-librarians and the demand for them.

III. Desirable developments in education for librarianship at the library school level.

1. This group recognizes the national trend toward the establishment of the first year of professional education in library schools on the basis of a fifth college year but it believes that in the South such advance should keep pace with certain factors entering into the Southern situation and should not proceed at too rapid a rate.

2. The need is recognized for library school graduates with a more practical point of view and more specialized training. Such preparation presupposes, first, instructors with successful experience in certain fields of library service, such as adult education, college and university libraries, county and regional libraries, and libraries in both elementary and secondary schools; and second, more carefully planned preprofessional education for students preparing for library service in chosen fields. In view of the difficulty of offering opportunity for adequate specialization in a one-year general curriculum, this group looks with interest on experiments in supplementing general training by supervised field work or by internships for a substantial period following completion of the first year of work in a library school. This group recognizes with appreciation the provision of instruction in school librarianship at a high professional level by library schools established for this purpose.

3. Altho an increase in the demand for librarians in the South may be expected in the immediate future, this group reiterates and strongly emphasizes the importance of recruiting and selecting students of superior personal qualifications and high scholastic achievement, and the urgency of continuing a policy of careful limitation of enrollment in library schools.

4. It is recommended that the principle of supply and demand should continue to govern the number and location of library schools and other library training agencies, and that, particularly for the library schools, this principle should rest on a regional rather than a state basis.

5. It is recognized that library development in the South will in the future create a need for courses leading to advanced degrees in library science in at least one Southern university, where suitable book resources, adequate financial support and the provision of professional instruction in conformity with accepted standards for graduate study can be assured.

6. This group strongly urges that funds for scholarships and fellowships be sought from the institution of which the library school is a part as well as from outside sources to the end that the most promising

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A Vertical File for Business Information

By Eleanor S. Cavanagh*

IN writing this article it is taken for granted that we have in mind the smaller public library—or rather the public library in smaller business centers, where there is no business branch or department and few, if any, special libraries and no municipal library.

It has also been kept in mind that this type of public library will not have a large budget to cover additional expenses for equipment or subscriptions nor will it have extra staff to organize such a file. But do not let lack of funds or help stop you from having such an information file. If you can't possibly stretch your budget to cover even a small initial expense, start it in the bottom drawer of your desk, for you cannot possibly hope to serve the business men of your community without such a file.

Without doubt the important thing about an information file is the data that goes into it and the use to which it is put. However, you do have to house a file, so before starting on the material I will hastily and briefly make suggestions for the equipment.

If possible, get steel files, legal size—rather than letter size. But wooden files are cheaper and can also be found in second hand office furniture shops.

Use first position folders for subjects.

The typewritten tab is inexpensive and saves the corners from becoming dog-eared. It can be typewritten, making it quickly legible, and the folder may be used more than once by pasting a new label over the old one.

For main subdivisions use a center position angle guide with removable slots for headings.

Of course you will want to know where material on loan is, so I would suggest an "out guide." If these guides prove too expensive, use anything that may be at hand—but *do* keep a record of where your material is.

When plans for a file of this kind are formulated, the question of alphabetical or classified system of filing always arises. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who have organized successful information files will vote for alphabetic, for these need no index to use, are quicker, and may be expanded indefinitely.

What Goes Into the File?

Now for the files themselves. First. What goes into an information file? Pamphlets; government releases, such as census releases; Bureau of Mines releases on petroleum; releases on financial statistics of cities; state bureau releases; releases and reports of trade associations, such as the monthly figures of Iron and Steel Institute, the monthly consumption and production figures on electricity put out by Edison Electric Institute; articles and clippings from business and trade magazines; and clippings from daily newspapers—but most of all, pamphlets and clippings—pamphlets on any number of subjects and clippings from dozens of sources that must come into a library regularly.

How does one go about collecting this material? First, you must know your town, the types of business transacted in it, the problems that affect these businesses, and most important of all, one should somehow, in so far as possible, make personal contacts with the executives of these businesses.

Let's take, for example, the town of Glen Falls. A survey of this town shows a population of approximately 18,000, of which 89.9 per cent is native white. That it has two national banks with deposits of 19 millions of dollars. That its principal industries are: Portland cement, wall paper, paper bags and paper boxes, newsprint, dress manufacturing, chemicals, silk mills, and that it is a large insurance center. You would also discover that it has several of each of the following wholesale houses: groceries, meats, hardware, candy, auto parts, tobacco and beverages. That it has two daily papers—one A. M. and one P. M. And another fact not to be overlooked, that it does an annual volume of retail trade of nearly \$46,000,000. Quite a town! And quite an opportunity.

* Librarian, Standard Statistics Co., New York. York Library Association at Lake George on September

13. Read before the regional conference of the New

To cover the possible needs of the business men of this town I would subscribe at once to the following trade papers:

Engineering Construction
Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News
Women's Wear
Concrete—(Cement Mill Edition)
Chemical Markets
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
Textile World
Daily News Record
Silk Digest Weekly
Insurance Magazine (Weekly Underwriter,
Best's Insurance News—one or both)

These I would read and clip for files—using anything on consumption, production, new processes, or new ideas in advertising or distribution of these products.

I would ask the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (in which district Glen Falls is) to send me their "Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions." I would get the U. S. Bureau of Census figures covering the manufacture of all the industries represented in Glen Falls. I would write to the Department of Labor of New York State and ask to be put on their list to get their monthly bulletin covering employment and payrolls. I most certainly would get copies of the recently enacted Social Security Bill, and from the New York State Legislature I would get copies of labor laws and the Workmen's Compensation Law, all minimum wage laws, and other state legislation affecting the business in the town. All this would go into the information files.

Naturally you have a family of City Fathers. These gentlemen I would cultivate assiduously. I would get data for my files on housing, traffic lights, sewage, garbage disposal, lighting, zoning, water pollution, city finances, and anything else in which they might suddenly become interested.

For keeping up on things in general, I would read and clip the *New York Times*, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, possibly the *Wall Street Journal*, and if I had an extra five dollars, I would subscribe to *U. S. News*, a Washington publication covering Congress and the state of the nation.

To be sure I wouldn't miss anything, I would use for check lists:

1. Monthly check list Government Documents
2. Public Affairs Information Service
3. Industrial Arts Index
4. Bibliographies carried in all trade papers to which I subscribed.

So much for a town such as Glen Falls. But perhaps your town is an agricultural town. The procedure would be the same. Certainly you would want all the releases of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These report regularly on crop condition, acreage, and prices. You would also want the U. S. Weather Bureau Daily Report; the pamphlets of the Department of Agriculture on the various phases of farming, specific crops, and allied subjects. Most of these pamphlets cost no more than five or ten cents. You would also want the bulletins and releases of your state agricultural experiment stations, and you would want a good daily paper to watch markets and prices. The *Journal of Commerce*, published in New York City, is good for this.

If your library is in a mill town, you will want government reports on consumption, prices, production, and stocks of cotton and wool, some good textile trade papers, the releases of the National Wool Manufacturers Association, and the reports of the Silk Association of America, to mention but a few current sources. Or perhaps your town is a steel center. Then you will gather together all the current trade data on iron and steel and their products, watch for articles on new processes, and new uses for this product. And you will want to keep an eye open for any important research that the large steel plants may be carrying on in their laboratories.

And so on down thru any industries in whatever town your library may be in.

The most important thing is to be familiar with the business in your town and to have an adequate working knowledge of the industries.

Once you start such an information file you will be fascinated in watching it grow and it will be stimulating to

track down new sources of current data on the various phases of business.

So far, well and good—your data is in the files—but do the business men in your town know that it is there? How can you call the information to his attention?

The ways will vary with the town and the energy and the personality of the librarian.

As a suggestion, why not send out regularly to a selected list of business men, a few choice bits of information that you feel pretty sure would be valuable to them.

You should certainly see the editors of your daily papers and get them to let you run a quarter of a column regularly on items of interest on which you can supply information—a sort of "Are You Interested?" or "Did You Know?" column.

Or, one of your Rotary Club members is to make a speech—ask him if you could supply him with material. Just once help a business man and you will find that he will return to you when he has a problem and will tell other business men where to go for information.

In an effort to be really helpful, I wrote to the business departments of public libraries and asked them to send me a list of questions, the answers to which were found in their information files.

Here are the questions—and note that most of them are on subjects not covered in the foregoing:

1. In accounting, what are the advantages or disadvantages of a card system and of a ledger system?
2. Formulas for a steam laundry.
3. What are the differences between Texas and Mexican oil?
4. Sources of taxes in New Jersey.
5. Form of an announcement of a firm going out of business.
6. How long will it take to make a house to house canvas of Newark with 200 men?
7. Survey of Chinese laundries in Newark. Are they individually owned, or are they owned by an organization?
8. Advertising a family of products—allied, but not of the same kind.
9. Material on a central bank for a debate.
10. Changes in the Federal Reserve System.
11. Cost of sick leave in relation to salaries.
12. What per cent should be paid for rent in a retail store?

13. What per cent of total deaths is caused by accidents?
14. Picture of a bank safe with door *closed*.
15. Which colors are used for male and female infants?
16. Fire losses in the United States and Canada as a whole in dollars and cents.
17. Local writers of Hartford.
18. Articles on electrical hazards.
19. How does one shampoo a rug back to beauty?
20. Monthly statistics on gasoline tax amounts taken in Connecticut.

Thinking you might perhaps be interested in a classification for such an information file, I am including a brief classification for two industries—Automobiles and Paper and Paper Goods. They are outlines only. They can be expanded as your file grows:

Automobiles:

- Accessories
- Financing
- Foreign Trade
- Passenger Cars
- Prices
- Production
- Registration
- Sales
- Trucks

Paper and Paper Goods:

- Boxboard
- Consumption
- Kraft
- Newsprint
- Prices
- Production
- Pulpwood
- Stocks on hand
- Wall paper
- Wrapping

And may I add a few "do's" for your file:

1. Be sure you always have source of item if it is a clipping.
2. Be sure to put date on everything put in file.
3. If possible, do not file loose clippings—paste them on letter size paper.
4. Be sure that what you are putting into file has a permanent value.
5. Try to get material from original sources—its safer and just as easy as a rule.
6. Put plenty of cross references in your file.
7. Put notes of material available in also. Perhaps you can't purchase or acquire this particular thing right away—but it will be a help to know where you can get it if need is urgent.

Start your file and watch it grow. Much of the material is free for the asking.

- Shurter & Watkins New Poems that Will Take Prizes in Speaking Contests p. 47-59
 Shurter & Watkins School Poetry for Oral Expression p. 47-59
 Stevenson Days & Deeds p. 73-82 (Labor Day)
 Untermeyer Modern American & British Poetry p. 38, 52, 119, 120, 163-166
- Mother**
 Adams & McCarrick Highdays & Holidays p. 121-132
 Deming & Bemis Pieces for Everyday the School Celebrates p. 121-130
 Gaige Recitations Old & New p. 263-268
 Monroe & Zabel Poems for Every Mood p. 41, 45
 Stevenson Days & Deeds p. 271-286
 Stevenson Home Book of Modern Verse p. 888-903
 Stevenson Home Book of Verse for Young Folks p. 141
 Wiggin & Smith Golden Numbers p. 123-125
- Nature**
 See Seasons, Trees, Animals, Birds, Flowers, Sea
- Music Week**
 Adams & McCarrick Highdays & Holidays p. 137-142
- Persons**
 Burrell A Book of Heroic Verse (Heroes) p. 199-235
 Stevenson Days & Deeds (Great Americans p. 313-393)
 Stevenson Home Book of Modern Verse (Portraits p. 487-522)
- Places**
 Cooper Poems of Today p. 157-186
 Richards Magic Carpet
 Stevenson Home Book of Modern Verse p. 800-842
 Untermeyer This Singing World p. 61-67
 Untermeyer This Singing World p. 77-87
- Sea**
 Burrell A Book of Heroic Verse p. 129-144
 Frothingham Songs of Adventure p. 107-136
 Gordon & King Magic World p. 220-242
 Gordon & King Verse of Our Day p. 89-99
 Grahame Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children p. 163-182
 Lucas Book of Verses for Children p. 199-210
 Olcott Story-Telling Ballads p. 2-18
 Richards Magic Carpet p. 3-20
 Untermeyer This Singing World p. 33-39
 Untermeyer Yesterday & Today p. 173-174
 Wiggin & Smith Golden Numbers p. 255-274
- Seasons**
 Gordon & King Verse of Our Day p. 13-39
 Grahame Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children p. 163-182
 Harrington Ring-A-Round (Sun, Moon & Stars p. 29-66, 103-109)
 Le Row Pieces for Every Occasion p. 180-198
 Lovejoy & Adams Pieces for Every Month of the Year
 Lucas Book of Verses for Children p. 11-21
 Stevenson Days & Deeds p. 396-442
 Stevenson Home Book of Modern Verse p. 293-312
 Wiggin & Smith Golden Numbers p. 1-25, 57-91
- Slavery**
 Stevenson Poems of American History p. 385-403
- Social Ideals & Problems**
 Cooper Poems of Today p. 117-130
- Soldiers**
 Wiggin & Smith Golden Numbers p. 296-7
- Sports & Pastimes**
 Wiggin & Smith Golden Numbers p. 195-229
- Trees**
 Gordon & King Verse of Our Day p. 51-54
 O'Neill Recitations for Assembly & Classroom
 Stevenson Days & Deeds (Arbor Day p. 151-166)
- Wind**
 Frothingham Songs of Adventure p. 143-4
 Gordon & King Verse of Our Day p. 43-47
 Grahame Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children p. 8, 25, 149
 Lucas A Book of Verse For Children p. 7-9
 Stevenson Home Book of Verse for Young Folks p. 323-329
 Untermeyer This Singing World p. 19, 37-38
 Untermeyer Yesterday & Today p. 171-2
 Wiggin & Smith Posy Ring p. 29, 31, 33, 38
- Bibliography of Classified Verse**
 Adams & McCarrick Highdays & Holidays
 Beeson Child's Calendar Beautiful
 Burrell A Book of Heroic Verse
 Cooper Poems of Today
 De La Mare Peacock Pie
 Deming & Bemis Pieces for Everyday the Schools Celebrate
 Frothingham Songs of Adventure
 Gaige Recitations Old & New
 Gordon & King A Magic World
 Grahame Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children
 Harrington Ring-A-Round
 Le Row Pieces for Every Occasion
 Lovejoy & Adams Pieces for Every Month of the Year
 Lucas A Book of Verses for Children
 Merrill Contemporary Verse
 Monroe & Zabel A Book of Poems for Every Mood
 Olcott Story-Telling Ballads
 O'Neill Recitations for Assembly and Class Room
 Richards Magic Carpet
 Shurter & Watkins New Poems that will take Prizes in Speaking Contests
 Shurter & Watkins School Poetry for Oral Expression
 Smith Prose and Verse for Speaking and Reading
 Stevenson Days & Deeds
 Stevenson Home Book of Modern Verse
 Stevenson Home Book of Verse for Young Folks
 Stevenson Poems of American History
 Untermeyer Modern American & British Poetry
 Untermeyer This Singing World
 Untermeyer Yesterday & Today
 Van Doren American Poets
 Walsh The Catholic Anthology
 Wiggin Golden Numbers
 Wiggin & Smith The Posy Ring



The Roving Eye



On Taming the Book

OF what were the librarians at Madrid, the sachems and hierarchs of the profession, in international congress assembled, thinking—did they stir uneasily in their seats—while José Ortega y Gasset, who has been called “one of the twelve peers of European thought,” delivered his denunciation of the book? Reading his argument, as reported in this issue, I wondered whether any in that assemblage had the impulse or, what is more, the courage, when the speaker had finished, to stand up and defend the book against its detractors. I suppose not. Conventional audiences are notoriously phlegmatic; and, besides, communication with an international audience is difficult in any one language. Perhaps there was not a handful of librarians present who realized that their famous guest was calmly engaged in justifying their annihilation.

The book, I should have wanted to say in reply, has not turned against man. On the contrary, it is man that has betrayed the book, denying with his brutalities, his crimes of power and avarice, all things beautiful and dear that the mind of the race has struggled thru the generations to name, to express, to bring to flower.

The book yearns for the goodness of comradeship and love, but we have torn friends and lovers apart; cultivated with fanatic zeal the arts of suspicion, contempt, and hate; trafficked for profit in abuses and wounds. The book celebrates the delight of the senses, the enchantment of the mind, the symmetry of the body. The senses we assault with noise and ugliness; the mind we exacerbate, bribe, terrorize; the body we punish with hunger and neglect. How sophistical to argue that since men are more unhappy now than at the birth and springtime of the printed word, the book is to blame! It is true that books have increased in number, but so have sparrows and grapefruit. Who has been exploited by a book?

Ortega y Gasset quotes with approval the black saying of Jünger: “It is an affliction that we have arrived at this point in our history without a sufficient number of illiterates.” There is an echo to that apothegm. If you listen closely, you can hear the barbarian voices crying: “We want more paupers, more imbeciles and fools, more ‘hands’ to do our bidding.” If the cruelty of that cry does not

make you shudder, something dreadful has happened to you, or something equally dreadful has failed to happen to you. Those who walk among the living have heard, and their hearts are sick with the knowledge of iniquity.

When Ortega y Gasset speaks of man being smothered by the abundance of life and the excessive vegetation of culture, when he refers to our being enslaved by the book because it has become indispensable to us, I cannot imagine of whom he is talking. Certainly not of the “mass man,” the workers in shop and field, the hordes of illiterates that populate every country of the world (including his own), the millions on the dole, the tens of millions educated in sub-marginal existence by the economics of scarcity, the multitudinous souls stagnating in the slums and hell-holes of creation. These do not understand how beautiful, how super-fertile, is the world for philosophers in formal dress uncovering the phoenix in every pot. How can one explain to them that the spread and ramification of culture must be checked in order to simplify the researches of statisticians of ideas? They had not known before that history was being created for the sake of the historians.

“The hour has arrived for collectively organizing production of the book.” (Have we not heard that guttural sentiment before and seen the fire-reddened mobs dancing in the squares?) Henceforth only the chosen books, the right words uttered at the proper time, shall be brought to press—and this, mind you, in the persuasive name of “organization” and in no restraint whatever of liberty (who has, of course, been a wayward child and should have her throat cut). “Collective organization of book production,” we are informed, “has no more to do with liberty than has the regulation of traffic. . .” (How comforting, my dear Señor, this assurance must be to Thomas and Heinrich Mann, to Ernst Toller, to Lion Feuchtwanger, to Carl von Ossietzky, to all writers languishing in exile or tortured in concentration camps!)

And what is the plum held out to the librarian to reconcile him to the purgation of the word? It is this: the librarian (if he behave) will be placed in charge of the production of the book; his office will be exalted to that of hygienist of culture.

A pretty temptation. When the book, however, is collectively organized, the librarian, perforce, will be servant and boot-licker, not master. Let him disdain to sell his birthright

in order to act "as a filter between books and man." The undeniable warning is in the exquisitely apt metaphor itself. Filters are soon soiled and thrown away.

José Ortega y Gasset is unmistakably a brilliant and subtle man, so brilliant that even his errors shine like polished brass, so subtle that he has offered us, on the platter of the intellect, the ravaged but beating heart of western culture and summoned us to prey thereon. Our reply to him must be that the book is alive and winged with the wild imagination of the race. The sole way to tame it is to break its back. *Hands off!*

S.J.K.

Member No. 4!

Dear Sir:

I had promised myself that I would be the third to apply for membership in the Liberal League of Librarians. Even so, I am glad someone else won. May I be the fourth? The only distinction left I shall claim now: I am a practicing librarian, female, and I did go to library school.

Like all buoyant new members, I have a suggestion. This is for required reading for members of the L.L.L. (if you can't initial it, it isn't real). We should begin, I think, with Sinclair Lewis's *It Can't Happen Here*. The fact that two question marks on the part of the Library Extension Division of the New York State Education Department effectively bans it from certain high school libraries in New York is especially interesting in view of the nature of the book. While this book is not necessarily a masterpiece, it is a significant comment on American political life. I am writing this without having done any checking on the newspaper story (New York *World-Telegram*, Dec. 13, 1935, p. 1.) and therefore there may be developments which would clarify the banning.* As it stands, however, it leads me to place two question marks after Lewis's title, for entirely different reasons, as you may guess.

Yours for the L.L.L.

GRETCHEN J. GARRISON

New York Public Library

P. S. Having the *Wilson Bulletin* as an open forum is a great service to everyone.

[The membership of the Liberal League of Librarians now consists of S.J.K., founder, New York; Stormy Old Petrel, Cleveland; J. H. Shera (alias Young Petrel), Oxford, Ohio; and Gretchen J. Garrison, New York. Who's next, and what have you to suggest? Miss Garrison's recommendation of *It Can't Happen Here* has been unanimously approved at a telephone conference of the Recommendations Committee (R.C.) of the L.L.L.—S.J.K.]

Add to the Roll of Honor

Dear Sir:

Your Roving Eye and recent articles by Laski, etc., are, I deeply hope, serving to awaken many to the grave dangers of our time to libraries and all progressive institutions.

I am proud to state that this is one library where readers get anything they want or should want today, including all works mentioned by you or your correspondents.

LESLIE ARNOLD, Librarian

Beals Memorial Library
Winchendon, Mass.

* Those Mysterious Letters

Dear Sir:

In December *Wilson Bulletin*, page 268, you ask "Who can explain?" I venture a guess that the letters originate with two books: (1) *Legends of Texas*, edited by J. Frank Dobie (Austin, 1924. Publications of the Texas Folk-Lore Society. no. III) and (2) *Coronado's Children*; tales of lost mines and buried treasures of the Southwest, by J. Frank Dobie (Dallas, 1930). Both have appeared in several editions. *Coronado's Children* came out as a Literary Guild selection. If you are skeptical on the subject of buried treasures or lost mines, read either of these books. After you are convinced, and the location of the buried treasure has been fixed, it only remains to win over the "sperits." Mr. Dobie is working on the "sperits" now.

E. W. WINKLER

University of Texas Library

[This clue seems worth following up, but why are people writing to us for information about exorcising the "sperits"?—S.J.K.]

Dear Sir:

Isn't the "book about buried treasure" the one advertised on page 234 of the December issue, *Get It Right* . . . "an all-embracing treasury of correct English usage"? Or perhaps some book called a *Golden Treasury*; or even a *Thesaurus*.

Some adman has been taken seriously.

D. P. MARVIN

San Diego, Calif.

[It couldn't be *Get It Right*, because we began receiving the letters many months before the book was published. On the other hand, it might conceivably be *Find It Yourself!*, a guide to the use of books and libraries, published by The Wilson Company. The title may have misled some society of treasure-

* Official explanation is that book was not banned, but its omission suggested, since it is "not as closely connected with curriculum use as others." It can be purchased, if wanted by the faculty.—S.J.K.

hunters into thinking that we held the secret knowledge for locating and exhuming buried gold. Would that we did!—S.J.K.]

Initials—How Many Do You Know?

Dear Sir:

Have you ever stopped to realize how many prominent persons are familiarly referred to by their initials (in whole or in part), instead of by their actual names? I do not refer to such cases as "A.E." (George Russell, the Irish poet) and "B.V." (James Thomson, poet, author of "City of Dreadful Night"), but to such instances as "R.L.S." (Robert Louis Stevenson).

"R.L.S." appears to be the only one listed in the new *Webster's International Dictionary*, that is, if we except "J.C." (Jesus Christ) and "J.C." (Julius Caesar).

I wonder if your readers would be interested to puzzle out the list of such initializations as I have observed in my recent reading. At any rate, here they are, arranged in alphabetical form. Some of them are very obvious; others will require some thinking out.

A.B.	G.H.D.	L.G.
A.P.H.	G.K.C. (or	P.G.
D.H.L.	G.K.)	Q
E.A.	H.D.	R.D.B.
E.B.B.	H.D.T.	S.T.C.
F.D.R. (or	H.G.W.	"T.E."
(or F.D.)	H.W.N.	T.R.
F.P.A.	John D.	W.J.B.
G.B.S.	K. of K.	W.R.B.

LOUIS N. FEIPER, *Editor*
Brooklyn Public Library

Please Go Easy

Pearl Smart, librarian of the Mt. Bowdoin Branch of the Boston Public Library, reports that a little girl brought in a letter for the librarian a few days ago "that quite touched our hearts." This is a verbatim copy:

Dear Librarian

If a cover of a book is accidentally removed and the cover is badly damaged but the book is all right how much does it cost? Please go easy my dog did it and I have to pay for it or get rid of the dog.

Yours truly

Marion Goodwin

Random Literary Notes

Bernard De Voto, author of *Mark Twain's America*, has been appointed editor of the "Editor's Easy Chair" department in *Harper's Magazine*, succeeding Edward Sanford Martin. . . Vardis Fisher is heading the Federal writers' project for Idaho. . . Florence Ayscough, authority on Chinese art and poetry, was recently married to Professor Harley Fransworth McNair, of the University of Chicago. . . Stanley Walker, whose latest book is *Mrs. Astor's Horse*, is now on the editorial staff of the *New Yorker*. . . Russell Gordon Carter's *Shaggy, the Horse* recently won the Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation contest for better literature for children. . . Booth Tarkington now does all his work in a Jacobean room which he transported from Philadelphia and added to his house at Kennebunkport, Maine. . . Margaret Anderson, who was editor of the *Little Review* and author of *My Thirty Years' War*, is writing a novel in Paris. . . Rebecca West recently made a lecture tour in the Scandinavian, Baltic, and other North European countries. . . Virginia Woolf has completed a new novel, *The Years*, which is to be published in the spring. . . Margaret Kennedy was recently elected president of the Femina Vie Heureuse and Heine-

mann Prizes Committee. . . Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has been named president of the new Charles Lamb Society. . . Silas Hocking, two years before his death, estimated that he had made at least £60,000 from his novels. . . Gabriel Wells, New York book dealer, has acquired the autograph draft of Kipling's ballad "Mandalay" for £210. . . Dr. A. S. N. Rosenbach recently acquired a Shakespeare first folio, brought to this country in the seventeenth century by Cotton Mather. . . Thornton Wilder has announced his intention to abandon the novel and devote himself to writing plays. . . Beginning next spring, the New York theatre critics will award a prize for the best play of each season, to be announced a few weeks before the Pulitzer selections. . . Alice Duer Miller, author of *Gowns by Roberta*, will play a role in Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur's forthcoming picture, "Soak the Rich". . . Irvin S. Cobb is assisting in the writing of continuity and dialog for Edgar A. Guest's first picture, "Home". . . Finley Peter Dunne, Jr. has completed the dialog for the film adaptation of Lloyd C. Douglas's *Magnificent Obsession*. . . Sidney Howard has agreed to adapt Sinclair Lewis's *It Can't Happen Here* for the screen.

THE CROW'S NEST

Guy R. Lyle, Editor

[The purpose of this department of survey and comment, devoted to current library publicity, is to acquaint librarians with the efforts and experiments of their colleagues in popularizing library services, and by criticism and suggestion to help raise the level of effectiveness of this increasingly important phase of library activity. Librarians are invited to send articles, copies of publicity material, descriptions and photographs of exhibits, booklists, annual reports, etc. to the editor of "The Crow's Nest," Guy R. Lyle, Library School, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.]



THE Boatswain's mate is a doleful fellow and one given to sweeping reflections. Today he asserted that the final word on library publicity had been written (Ward—*Publicity for Public Libraries*, Wilson, 1935, \$2.40), and that for all intent and purposes we might just as well dismantle "The Crow's Nest" at the next port. If the dour old mate knew us better he would realize that at this

early date we have no intention of retreating from our dizzy eminence—this in spite of moments of good-will toward the editor of the *Wilson Bulletin*.

Mr. Ward, the technician of the good ship, Cleveland, has exploited the field with real mastery in his new edition of an earlier work. If anything better or more comprehensive on the practical art of preparing public library publicity has been written, it has escaped our notice. It is not a book for reading at one sitting—too much at one time would etherize the senses—rather it is intended as a reference handbook and a practical aid in the preparation of publicity. It will not take the place of the older Wheeler book, which is written from a slightly different point of view, but together with this book it should supply all the information needed by the librarian for interpreting the library to the public.

If Mr. Ward's book is used solely as a handbook, Chapter III on "The Public: Its Psychology" is apt to be overlooked and in some respects this is the best chapter in the book. For here we have the really important factors that enable the librarian to put across the publicity program in a day of pressure propaganda and high-powered advertising. Here we have a real contribution to the study and understanding of those desires and interests which motivate public opinion and about which the librarian must be ever mindful in directing his publicity program.

Perhaps a word should be added in regard to the revision and addition of new matter. Charles Brown has placed his stamp of approval on the chapter on Radio (see author's acknowledgment) and this should be recommendation enough for the most exacting of critics. Mr. Ward has combed the best library publicity of recent years for new material in his chapters on campaigns, displays, and

THE PORT LIBRARY
BELOIT, KANSAS

SOME people are so painfully good that they would rather be right than be pleasant.

L. C. BALL

Press of Vera A. Pearson, Libr.

SPECIMEN MAXIM

Sentiments such as this are enclosed in business letters, notices of overdues, or handed out at the desk by Vera Pearson of the Port Library, Beloit, Kansas.

exhibits. The bibliographies have been extended and brought up to date. There is an exhaustive index, but unfortunately there are very few illustrations.

COLLATERAL READING: Recommended in spite of its title: "Methods for making known to inexperienced readers the resources and facilities offered by American public libraries," by Joseph L. Wheeler. *Library Quarterly*, October 1935.

In the Beginning

Should we be concerned about the freshman's first introduction to campus life? Student interests are not wholly created by infallible revelations of the faculty. They are quite apt to develop from an early impression of campus life, especially if the first meeting or association is a pleasant one. First impressions are apt to be lasting ones, and later, to develop into habits. Clearly, then, the library should have some part in the first few weeks of so-called orientation.

The college library handbook is not calculated to give the new student an enthusiastic welcome to the library. Its scope is broader; it is often a reference manual to be read in small doses. What we need is a friendly flyer to dispel the freshman's preconceived notions of the dullness and coldness of libraries. The September 28 issue of "Stray Library Leaves" of Teachers College, Columbia, is typical of the informal type of guide we have in mind, altho the "friendly warnings" are phrased just a bit too stiffly for undergraduate consumption. Southwestern College Library catches the freshman's interest with a gayly colored sheet decorated with match-figure illustrations. We like it. It invites us on a tour of the library. And it speaks as a friend, not as a guide.

Port Ahoy

We are brimming over with enthusiasm about the work of Captain Vera Pearson of the Port Library, Beloit, Kansas. As one friend puts it, she is a person of "infinite resource and sagacity" like Kipling's whale!

In addition to running her small but bustling library, Captain Pearson operates a small hand-press. We are able to reproduce only two samples of her work. The results, however well reproduced, cannot do justice to the originals. For Miss Pearson is a skillful artist. She puts her composition thru the press twice; she prints in color.

This is not all! Beloit boasts two newspapers to which our perspicacious Captain contributes a monthly column. For good measure she writes, edits, and prints a quarterly "Bulletin" of book and library news. During the long winter evenings, when there



BOOK MARK

is nothing else to do, she hopes to issue a juvenile sheet, and to do it often. Madame Skipper, we salute you (or whatever one does nautically speaking to show admiration and respect). Compared to your Olympian progress, our own efforts are as feeble as an infant learning to walk.

Of Cumulating Interest

From the sheaf of publicity received from the Lucius Beebe Memorial Library, Wakefield, Mass., we single out one item for special mention. It is called a "Check Book of Recent Additions." The "Check Book" cover is made

up of a superior grade of paper stock. Inside is a small pocket, very much like an ordinary library book pocket. We assume that each borrower is given a "Check Book" at the beginning of the year, and that he keeps the monthly book lists in the inside pocket. If the borrower is a methodical fellow he should have at least twelve book lists in his account at the end of the year. Of course he will not be able to read all the books when they are first brought to his attention, and here is where the "Check Book" comes in. It affords an easy means for keeping the lists in convenient form.

The multiple subject reading lists are printed on different colored paper of a size and shape to fit the "Check Book." Wise selection, brief entry, legible and pleasing print combine to make the lists attractive and exciting. We can hardly wait to draw our first check in favor of *Twinkle, twinkle movie star* by Brundidge, noted on the fine arts reading list. No wonder the plan is so popular! It is the only check book we know of which increases in value thru constant use.

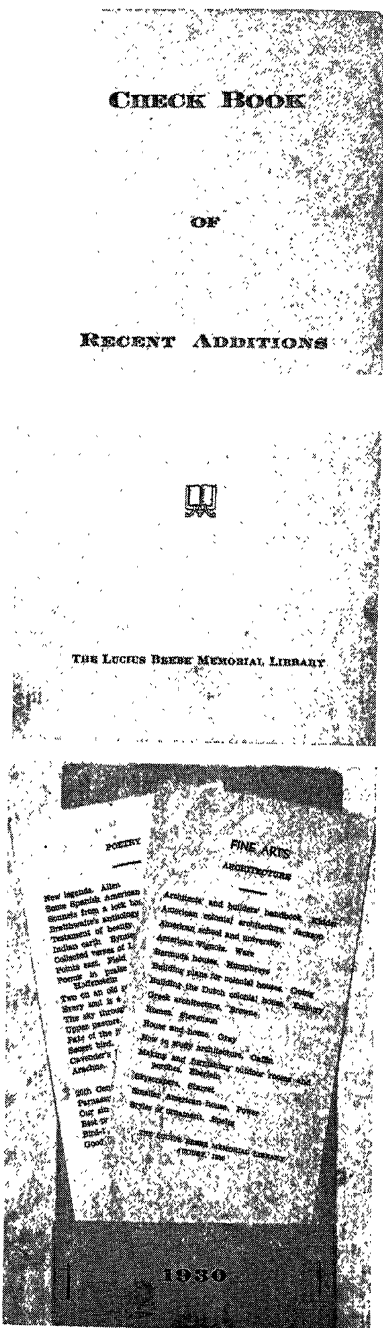
STATISTICS: The "Check Book" measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. x 4 in., and has a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. fold on the inside to form the pocket. The local printer will make and print these check books for \$15 a thousand.

Vox Populi

Library readers may think they select their own books, but this is rarely the case. Now-adays the alert librarian counts it part of her function to anticipate her reader's needs. If she cannot supply a specific title she substitutes another. And the reader usually ends up by taking what is offered. We are inclined to look upon this as the last word in biblio-service, but not so the Woodside Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library! The folks there feel that the library should supply exactly what is wanted. Just how they propose to accomplish this is explained in the Woodside survey, which our colleague, Mr. John C. Settemayer, graduate in University of Illinois Library School, discusses here from the viewpoint of library publicity.

Democracy is given full reign in the new Woodside branch of the Queens Borough Public Library. Not only has the library advertised its wares to the regular patrons by the customary distribution of reading lists to the borrowers, but it has also attempted to reach and interest people of the communities who have never come in contact with the branch.

The period between the completion of the new building and the reception of the necessary but delayed appropriation for books has



USEFUL "CHECK BOOK"
Affords an easy means for keeping monthly lists of new books. Cover (above) and inside pocket (below).

been utilized by Dr. Grace O. Kelley and her assistants under the direction of Mr. Owen J. Dever, then Director of The Queens Borough Public Library, to arouse the communities' interest in the library. By means of a questionnaire a survey was made of the three communities to be served by the new branch, and the methods and results were published in an attractively multigraphed book titled *Woodside Does Read*.

The residents were requested to list in the appropriate places on the questionnaire the books and subjects which they considered a necessary part of the library. Before the questionnaire was sent out, however, the local paper, the *Long Island Daily Star*, informed the members of the communities of the significance of the library in their region; the reason for the delay in the purchase of books to put in the new building; the purpose of the survey; and likewise included a plea for whole-hearted support. In addition to seeking information concerning their reading habits, the questionnaire went further and asked the people to give their criticisms and suggestions on how the service of the library could be made more helpful and interesting to them.

The answers to the questionnaire were confidential, of course, but a number of the interested citizens aided the project by consenting to have their reading lists published

in the paper. Daily for almost a month, the *Star* inserted these lists in its columns, under the caption "What They Read," followed by a resumé of the progress of the survey—ever mindful to keep the library and the purpose before the people's eyes.

The restricted group that answered the questionnaire renders the survey a mediocre guide to book selection, but it is a novel means for arousing community interest in the library.

(ED. NOTE: We think it would be a good idea to follow this survey by a study of the non-library-minded folk—the 3,100 (out of 4,000) who did not reply to the questionnaire.)

"Golden Florins"

Two distinguished book lists:

"Books for Pleasure and Profit," a reading list selected by Professor Anne M. Boyd, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois, 1935.

"Burning Lamps," a modern reading list, compiled by Margaret B. Bennett and Katharine F. Ball, English Department, State College, Santa Barbara, California, 1935.

Conference on Southern Library Education

(Continued from page 319)

students and successful librarians may be encouraged to prepare themselves for better service.

7. Library schools and library training agencies in the South can be expected to gain increasing financial support from local sources in the future for the following reasons: (a) Present and past education for librarianship, in maintaining high professional standards, has borne fruit in ever higher standards of library service and in a better understanding and a growing appreciation of library service in the South; (b) Library schools and other library training agencies are more widely identifying their services with the entire instructional program of their respective institutions. Such extension of services (for example, such courses as have been suggested under 1, 1 and 2) is heartily approved, both as a means of increasing the educational values of library schools and other library training agencies and of decreasing the per capita expenditures for library instruction in a given institution; (c) The generous support afforded library training agencies in the South by interested foundations in the past has been most fruitful and is deeply appreciated. The continued interest of foundations is considered still to be indispensable to the adequate

financial support of library training in this area.

8. It is recognized that library needs in Catholic colleges and schools require the maintenance of approved library schools and training agencies as a part of certain Catholic colleges equipped to provide such instruction, primarily for members of religious orders, in conformity with regional and national standards. This group looks with interest and encouragement on the efforts that have been made to meet this special demand for librarians.

9. It is recommended that the training of Negroes for full-time library positions be continued at the level of a fifth college year. Anticipating a growing need to provide instruction for teacher-librarians for Negro high schools, this group requests the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association to study the situation with special reference to courses now being offered. Recognizing that the Hampton Institute Library School is at present the only library school devoted to the training of Negro librarians, it is recommended that this library school stand ready to place emphasis on and to provide specialization in school librarianship when the demand for full-time school librarians increases.

A. L. A. NOTES

By Esther W. Warren

A. L. A. Adds New Division

A NEW division has been added to the A. L. A. Headquarters office, which will be concerned particularly with problems relating to library service to children and young people. The policies of this division—to be known as the School and Children's Library Division—will be directed by the Board on Library Service to Children and Young People in Public Libraries and Schools.

Jessie Gay Van Cleve, trained and experienced children's librarian, who has been the A. L. A. children's book specialist for many years, will be the chief of the division.

Mildred L. Batchelder is to be the school library specialist and will bring to this position wide experience in library service to young people, both as librarian of the Haven Intermediate School Library in Evanston for the past several years and in work with children on the public library side. She is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and took her professional study at the New York Library School.

Both members of the new division will devote half time to advisory service in their special fields and half time to the *Booklist*.

Miss Van Cleve and Miss Batchelder participated in the meeting of the Board on Library Service to Children and Young People during the Midwinter Conference in Chicago, and met with individual librarians for informal conference and discussion.

President Wilson Writes to Club Women

"State aid funds and state-wide library planning are essential if library service is to be available to the entire population as it is, for example, in England," Dr. Louis R. Wilson, president of the American Library Association, wrote in the November, 1935, issue of *The Clubwoman*—organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Feminine support of state aid, on behalf of local communities, and of the program for expansion of library activities being considered by the United States Office of Education, was enlisted by Dr. Wilson in this article entitled "The Service of Women's Clubs to Libraries."

100 Years of Library Progress

Observance of Andrew Carnegie's birthday centennial took place simultaneously in 3,000 Carnegie and many other libraries thruout the world from November 25 to 27. In New York City festivities arranged by the Carnegie foundations opened with a special choral-orchestral performance at Carnegie Hall, with a program reminiscent of Tchaikowsky, who in 1891 journeyed to this country to take part in the five-day festival which opened the Hall.

Sir James Irvine, principal and vice chancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland, represented the four British Carnegie trusts at the memorial in this country, while John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times*, addressed the assembly in Dunfermline, the ancient capital of Scotland where Andrew Carnegie was born.

American libraries observed the centennial in their individual communities so as to bring the library movement and its needs to the fore with local citizens, according to news sent to A. L. A. Headquarters. Radio broadcasts by a number of librarians told listeners of the remarkable growth in library facilities for both adults and children since the days when the Carnegie building program gave local public libraries a fresh start. Financial support to provide adequately for this increased use of books and services was stressed by others. Brief notes of library development fostered by Carnegie gifts were prepared by one library, to be read by broadcasters when they gave station announcements.

Theaters ran trailer films; bookstores donated window displays; and newspapers were generous with editorial and news space. Librarians themselves invited local groups, prominent townsfolk, and teachers to join with them in holding open house at the library. For these occasions exhibits were arranged which would show visitors some of the unusual features of their work, such as the talking book for blind patrons. Citizen support and interest were enlisted by other librarians who used the occasion to renew their plea for adequate library quarters, showing with pictorial graphs the library's growth since their Carnegie library was built. Pro-

motion of a citizens' library council, whose members would interest their friends and associates in the library, was introduced into another city's activities.

Local Group Gets Close-Up of Library

An inside view of their local library's activities was given Chicago club women who visited the special exhibit displayed in the foyer of their club in December, according to word received at A. L. A. Headquarters. Highlights in work with adults and with young people; services to blind patrons; the music and art departments were featured in this exhibit arranged by the Club's Committee on Chicago Libraries in cooperation with members of the public library staff.

Activities with Youth

Three publications of special interest to librarians—issued recently by the Committee on Youth Problems of the U. S. Office of Education—have been received at A. L. A. Headquarters:

Youth: how can communities help? gives typical general programs for or by young people that have developed in various communities; *Youth; a contemporary bibliography*, compiled by Elaine Exton (circular no. 152); and *Youth; activities of libraries and museums*, compiled by Alice B. Burke (circular no. 153).

The purpose of these publications is to suggest possible programs of work, education, and recreation for unemployed, out-of-school young people. The preface of the bibliography specifically addresses librarians with the following suggestions:

Local librarians might well be asked to assemble as many of the items listed as possible, and to bring the bibliography to the attention of all group leaders concerned with youth problems in their communities. Exhibits of the reading matter referred to, and other pertinent readings, might be displayed at group meetings of these leaders and provision made for lending the material to members of the group who are interested.

Exhibits on "Youth Today" and on subjects of interest to young people might be arranged within the library, and newspaper articles and other outside announcements could be based on the displays.

A limited supply of the mimeographed editions of these publications is available free from the U. S. Office of Education. The first one, *Youth: how can communities help?* will be published as a regular printed pamphlet shortly.

What Goes Into an Exhibit

A description of new materials for making posters, what they cost, and who sells them is the substance of a circular prepared by Matilde Kelly of the Hild Regional Branch Library in Chicago as an aid to librarians who prepare their own exhibits. A mimeographed copy will be sent to anyone who writes to the Publicity Division at A. L. A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Wilson Bulletin readers will remember the exhibits which Miss Kelly prepared in the fall of 1934 and during 1935 on a series of subjects selected by the A. L. A. Publicity Committee, each exhibit being photographed for reproduction in the *Wilson Bulletin* and using the materials which her circular describes.

Annual Conference at Richmond

The south will play host to A. L. A. members this year. The annual conference of the Association will be held in Richmond, May 11 to 16, and headquarters will be at the John Marshall Hotel.

Reading in Harlem

(Continued from page 313)

The Harlem library has brilliantly justified its existence by bringing to its colored patrons an unusual selection of books on varied subjects of general interest. It has brought and is bringing spiritual solace to a race which is having an especially difficult time when its white neighbors also are having a difficult, tho not quite so difficult, time. To be able to get away from stark reality and economic hideousness to an environment where the atmosphere is one of intellectual peace, quiet, repose, and serenity is something to the Negro which is impossible to translate into the printed word. These readers feel that they are in a house which is dedicated to them and to their friends. They issue from the badly lighted and ventilated and noisy tenement rooms to rooms which are well illuminated and comfortable. They read what members of their own race think and feel, of the history of their own kind, of what others have written about them, and they leave refreshed and ready to carry on.



The Month at Random



Volume 10

Number 5

WILSON BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIANS

January 1936

IN a slashing article in the December *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, Oscar C. Orman calls on librarians to abandon their traditional passivity, gentility, and polite acquiescence. The chief problem of the profession, he finds, is lack of financial support; and he cannot understand why something drastic and tangible isn't done about it. Smiling resignation to a policy of retrenchment seems to him more cowardly than brave. He is particularly indignant about the "burlesque with federal aid," the five long years of discussion, theoretical approval, and inaction, and now the settling down "for another year of reflection and contemplation" while "a five billion dollar government" solicits requests for funds and library expansion is at a standstill.

Mr. Orman, who is assistant law librarian at the University of Washington, compares this vacillation with the "rapid dispatch with which the National Education Association approved federal aid for schools." The difference seems to be that school teachers organize with a purpose. They know what they want and how to get it. (The article in this issue of the *Wilson Bulletin* by the editor of *The Journal of the National Education Association* provides some hints on that score.)

Mr. Orman's "philosophy of librarianship" is epitomized in the single word "action":

For libraries to survive, much less be extended, librarians must adopt a philosophy of action. Their spirit of planning must be complemented with the spirit of execution. Their assumed duty to society, libraries,

and themselves, requires aggressiveness to supplant meekness, unity to supplant fission, courage to supplant timidity, and fearlessness to permeate their every thought and deed....

Philanthropy has ceased. We exist in a government of pressure groups. Librarians must either exert their own pressure, or be forced to accept starvation budgets and satisfaction in meaningless plans.

Therefore, I say, let us leave the philosophy of passiveness.

Let our principles and policies be fashioned on the order "Action."

Altho we are disinclined to believe that the philosophy of librarianship can be embraced by a single word, even by such a good word as "action"; altho we do not even think that the getting of money, however imperative, is the philosophic basis of librarianship, or philosophic at all; altho we deplore Mr. Orman's failure to consider in his "philosophy" the role of the librarian in contemporary society and particularly in relation to those problems of liberty and culture on whose solution his existence depends—in spite of these and other exceptions, we applaud both the writer of the article and the *Bulletin of the American Library Association*, the former for his spirit, the latter for its sportsmanship in publishing a paper that includes the A.L.A. among the objects of its assault.

From Thelma Brackett, New Hampshire State Librarian, we learn of the new "give and take" service for New Hampshire libraries. The service consists of bi-weekly lists of books, periodicals, etc., that are wanted or offered by libraries in the state. The State Library does the mimeographing and distributing of the lists.

According to an investigation made by Beatrice Young, assistant librarian at the University of Denver, the ten favorite books of the University students are, in the order of popularity, *Green Light*, by Lloyd Douglas; *Magnificent Obsession*, by the same au-



"THE SPIRIT OF EDUCATION," A MURAL BY N. C. WYETH

As a feature of its commemoration of fifty years of publishing school and college textbooks, Silver, Burdette and Company of Newark, New Jersey, commissioned the well known painter and illustrator N. C. Wyeth to create this symbolic mural painting. The canvas shows a majestic figure, a goddess of hope and inspiration, leading a phalanx of people thru the educational eras from the first Colonial schools to the present day. A reproduction of this mural in six colors has been prepared by Silver, Burdette and Company, and will be sent to librarians upon request.

thor; *Now in November*, by Josephine Johnson; *Heaven's My Destination*, by Thornton Wilder; *Lost Horizon*, by James Hilton; *The Folks*, by Ruth Suckow (who is a University of Denver graduate); *Stars Look Down*, by A. J. Cronin; *The Man on the Flying Trapeze*, by William Saroyan; *The Foryste Saga*, by John Galsworthy; and *Of Human Bondage*, by Somerset Maugham.

It does not surprise us that most of these favorites are of recent date; what leaves us puzzled is the apparently unrivaled popularity of the Lloyd Douglas books, which would hardly seem sufficiently modern in spirit to appeal to college students. (Evidently we don't know much about this new generation.) Miss Young says that *Green Light* "has had a tremendous influence on the men students. Men who have read nothing for years, after reading *Green Light* become ardent users of the library. Its message seems to have made a deep impression on the college students as a whole." When we went to college, we weren't interested in "messages."

In his presidential address before the Medical Library Association, Charles Frankenger, librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, New York, stressed the need of a thoro indexing of current medical literature.

Is there not need [he said] of a Standing Committee on Indexing of Current Medical Literature? The incomplete indexing of current medical literature has reached a critical point. Thru the failure of Congress to make appropriations, no volumes of the *Index Catalogue* have appeared since 1932. In these days of extraordinary governmental expenditures, to see Billing's monumental creation, the world's greatest and most useful medical bibliographical tool, neglected and unprovided for, has been a severe blow to our pride in this national achievement. . . .

As the knowledge of what other investigators have done is a primary step in all experimental work it seems logical that the existence and maintenance of a complete index to medical literature is of vital importance to all research and that part of the funds of foundations and institutions conducting experiments and studies might be

contributed toward sustaining and making possible the more complete indexing of medical literature.

College and university libraries in Ohio have not been slow to recognize the need for closer cooperation as part of the state library planning program. At the same time they have recognized the important fact that a cooperative program—to be successful—must deal with practical matters not too far removed from the present function of libraries. Accordingly Ohio college libraries took the first and logical step of providing a regional list of their periodical holdings. This project has almost reached completion.

At the October meeting of the Ohio Library Association, the Association voted to finance the publication of the regional list. Advance orders are now being taken and the list should be available for distribution within a month or so. It will include the serial holdings of some thrifty college and university libraries, excluding, of course, those large institutions whose holdings are already recorded in the *Union List of Serials*. In completeness and form of entry it will follow the model of the *Union List*. It is to be hoped that this is the first step in a long-time program which will later embrace such measures as dividing the field of purchase, liberal inter-library loans, and exchange. Communications regarding the regional list should be directed to Miss Gertrude Wulfekoetter, Chairman of the Committee on the Regional List, University of Cincinnati Library, Ohio.

Available on request:

From Sheed & Ward, Inc., 63 Fifth Ave., New York City, a poster on G. K. Chesterton's new book of essays, *The Well and the Shallows*.

From the Franklin Square Agency, 49 East 33d St., New York City, the *Periodical Handbook*.

Wanted, by a librarian: the name and address of the company that makes the Anderson Binder.

Wright's Shakespeare Library, 840 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, plans to publish the works of Shakespeare in magazine form, at a magazine price (35 cents), with complete and authentic text, on good paper. The

first of the series is *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, illustrated by Virgil Finlay. In Europe the classics have long been available in magazine form.

An entirely new curriculum, accompanied by changes in educational policies and procedures which represent an innovation in the professional training of librarians in this country, will result from action which has just been taken by the Faculty of the School of Library Service of Columbia University, it has been announced by Dean Charles C. Williamson.

The new curriculum organizes the first-year's work into fewer and larger units. The study of technical library processes and routine operations is reduced to a minimum, emphasis being placed upon a thorow knowledge of the books essential in different kinds of library service, an understanding of the principles underlying library organization and administration, and an appreciation of the fundamental social and educational function of the library. One of the new courses to be offered has to do with the reading interests and habits of adults. The new program as a whole aims more definitely to prepare the student for the higher levels of professional library service. The public library will, for example, be looked upon less as an efficient machine for the circulation of books and more as a primary agency in every community for adult education and in all but the larger centers the focal point for the cultural and intellectual interests of the whole population outside of and beyond the formal education provided by the public schools.

The most significant feature of the new program is a definite plan and procedure to encourage mature and experienced students of better than average ability to meet the requirements for the first degree without following the more elementary prescribed courses. Time released by exemption from the more elementary and technical courses will be devoted to advanced and specialized courses in the professional school or to graduate study in some field in which the student may wish to combine the equipment of the subject specialist with the professional training of the librarian.

Correction: Myrtle Funkhouser, compiler of the bibliography on "The New Year in Other Lands" in our December issue, p. 259, is librarian of the Southern Oregon Normal School, Ashland, Oregon.

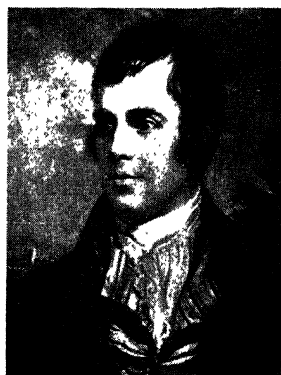
Homage to Robert Burns

*If the poet were alive, he
would be 177 this month*



BIRTHPLACE

*Clay cottage at Allwaly, Scotland (two miles south of Ayr) where
Burns spent the first six years of his life*



ROBERT BURNS



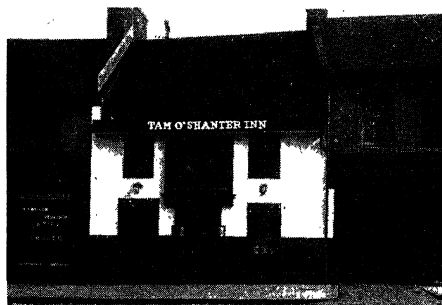
INTERIOR

*Room and bed in which the poet was born
January 25, 1739*



MEMORIAL

Burns statue in Ayr



TAM O'SHANTER INN

*Hostelry in Ayr where Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny
held their meetings*

Left—Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny in stone

At a recent rare book auction in New York City, single copies of the following first editions brought these prices: Milton's *Paradise Lost*, \$17,500; *The Booke of Common Prayer*, \$15,100; Keats's *Poems, Endymion, and Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes* (3 volumes) \$8,100; Thomas Gray's *An Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard*, \$4,800; *The Palace of Pleasure* by William Painter, \$4,150; George Herbert's *The Temple*, \$3,600; Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, \$3,400; Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, \$3,400; Robert Burns's *Poems*, \$3,200; a complete set of *The Tatler* by Sir Richard Steele, \$3,200; Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, \$3,100; Milton's *Poems*, \$3,100; Robert Herrick's *Hesperides*, \$2,100; *The Life of a Sportsman*, with Aiken colored plates, \$1,700; Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, \$1,600; Burton's *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, \$1,075; Fielding's *The History of Tom Jones*, \$1,025. A second folio Shakespeare brought \$3,500.

The University of Chicago will offer three fellowships of \$1,000 each for the academic year 1936-37 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Dean of the Graduate Library School on or before March 1, 1936.

The following attainments are required:

- (a) The possession of a Bachelor's degree equivalent, or approximately equivalent, to that conferred by leading colleges and universities.
- (b) Completion of at least one year in an accredited library school.
- (c) At least one year of library experience under approved conditions.

In addition to the above requirements special consideration will be given to publications and manuscripts showing ability on the part of candidates to conduct original studies.

Forms to be used in making application for admission, and for fellowships, may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago.

According to Dean Williamson of the Columbia University School of Library Service, a misconception exists as to the intellectual level represented by library school graduates. In his annual report he presents the results of a study of the college records of every first year graduate of the School in the five classes from 1929 to 1933, a total of 756. These show that 42.9 per cent of the entire group ranked in the top quarter of their

college class in scholarship. The tabulation of grades achieved in the School indicates that rank in college has a high predictive value as to the quality of work which may be expected in library school.

A hospital library book list, quarterly, mimeographed, twenty-five cents a year, is being undertaken by the Hospital Libraries Committee of the American Hospital Association as an experiment to see how great is the demand for such additional service.

This mimeographed list is not planned as a competitor of the semi-annual lists in the *Booklist*, tho it may supplement them, but is being prepared particularly for that great majority of individuals doing hospital library work who do not see the *Booklist* or *Hospital Management*, which carries a reprint of the *Booklist* recommendations.

The first number of the Quarterly Book-List is due to appear January 1st, 1936, and will be sent as a sample copy, gratis, upon application to Perrie Jones, Chairman, Room 220, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Bibliographies of Sources of Supplementary Teaching Aids," compiled by Eleanor M. Dye and Etta Schneider, appears in the Eighth Yearbook of the National Education Association, Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction. "We brought together quite a number of bibliographies in the various teaching fields," reports Miss Dye. "I am sure librarians and teachers will find it especially valuable. In fact the entire year-book, which is called *Materials of Instruction*, will be of much help."

The book is available thru the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. for \$2.00.

Now that a sum of \$110,000 has been received from the city for book funds and approximately half of the \$600,000 state book fund is to go into its long-empty coffers, the Chicago Public Library, which has been unable to buy books since 1931, is beginning to make replacement orders on a grand scale. 100,000 volumes of children's books, 75,000 volumes of fiction, and 55,000 volumes of non-fiction are soon to be purchased. Planning to bridge the gap of the last four years, which are not represented on its shelves, the Chicago Public Library has issued a catalog, or buying guide, entitled "New Books Selection from those published 1931 to 1935."

The Mail Bag

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The correspondence columns of the *Wilson Bulletin* are open to all our readers for debate and comment. The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.]

Junior Members' Department

Dear Sir:

A Junior Members' Department in the *Wilson Bulletin* will be welcome to the Junior members of the Lincoln A.L.A. chapter. This is an informal organization with the purpose of getting acquainted with one another and professional problems such as certification.

The group was organized following the Nebraska Library Association meeting in October. After the Lincoln session at the State meeting the Lincoln Junior felt that we needed to become better acquainted. The group meets for breakfast the first Sunday of each month at the homes of the members. There were eighteen present at the first meeting and twenty-one at the second. At the January meeting we are starting round table discussion book reviews. We are also working on the Nebraska biographical project started by the State group.

RUBY C. WILDER, *Asst. Ref. Lib'n*
University of Nebraska Library
Lincoln, Nebraska

[The proposal to organize a Junior Members' Department to which the various Junior Groups, as well as individual junior librarians, may contribute articles, opinions, and reports of activities is still under consideration. Watch for an announcement shortly.—S.J.K.]

Library Censorship

To the Editor:

As librarians we are accustomed to looking upon the library as an ideal institution for the preservation and wide diffusion of worthwhile knowledge. Yet, in some respects it doesn't live up to the slogan.

We pride ourselves upon being a democratic people, yet in an alarming number of cases (consciously or unconsciously) we fall down on the job. The public library which supplies a comparable stock of reading material on both sides of even a few controversial topics is an extreme rarity. Many librarians pay lip service to the ideal of adequately presenting "both sides," but few even approach its realization.

The writer, thru curiosity, has examined many public libraries—large and small—with the above objective of "impartiality" in mind. One typical medium-sized city-county library will serve as an illustration. Several classifications were examined. Under labor and laboring classes the card catalog revealed three or four out of date and entirely inadequate works, all with a distinctly conservative or reactionary bias; the same for the subject of capitalism. Socialism was represented by two antiquarian works; communism, none. Under the out-moded heading bolshevism were two reactionary works; under fascism, none. On the new book shelf were noticed works of Nicholas Murray Butler (Nobel Peace Prize Winner) on philosophy, freedom, and peace (written not long before he ousted six Columbia medical students for their anti-war activities). Also noted were other conservative and reactionary educators' and philosophers' works (but nothing by any as forward-looking as Dewey, Counts, Rugg, and other such prominent educators). The works of the traditional school of historians were there, but nothing by such brilliant members of the newer school as Hacker and Josephson. Such trivium on "liberty" as Herbert Hoover's late-lamented work, but nothing by such authors of that type of book as Laski.

The magazine collection of this typical library was equally, if not more, unbalanced (tho I must compliment the librarian on having *The Nation*).

When we turn to the art departments of large libraries, we find much the same to be true. Mounted and unmounted pictures of thousands of forgotten captains of industry, business men, and small time politicians (who were hardly known in their day) will be found in the files; but it is a rarity to find representatives of "the left."

Of course we all know the forces at work hindering the purchase of what are thought to be unorthodox books and magazines. Most of us know that our actions will be criticized by some if we so much as post the jackets of such new books on the bulletin boards with those of the opposite persuasion. But, are we fulfilling our duties as disseminators of a well-rounded information if we quail before such sentiment? Are we really being as impartial and honest as we pretend to be? Are we really giving "the best reading for the largest number..." Are we not really running a sectarian institution under the banner of freedom of thought? MARIAN HARMON



THE LIGHTHOUSE



Motion Picture Review Digest

1 E motion picture has come of age. Only a few years ago the humble silent "movie" was regarded as the more or less unwanted step-brother of the stage, music, and literature. Then came the development of the talking film, and today everyone recognizes that the motion picture has become the means of bringing entertainment, culture, and education to larger numbers of citizens than the older forms have been able to reach.

With its new significance, the motion picture has become a matter of definite library concern. This is shown by a number of developments, among them: the number of national organizations which have grown up to bring picture producers and patrons closer together; the new attention given to picture reviews in leading magazines; and the large number of serious publications which have been started in recent years for the purpose of making up-to-the-minute information about current pictures available to the public.

All of these developments concern the library, but particularly the last one. These publications have become so numerous and valuable that—in order to get full use out of them—a number of libraries have begun to clip the reviews from various sources and bring them together on cards, thus making their own "digests." It is almost unnecessary to point out that this is an expensive process and—when we consider the duplication involved when several libraries repeat the same work—a wasteful one.

It was therefore no great surprise when librarians began suggesting to The H. W. Wilson Company the publication of an index and digest of motion picture reviews, similar to the *Book Review Digest*—which for thirty years has been collecting and publishing book reviews in abridged form for the help and convenience of libraries and their patrons.

Accordingly, the first issue of the *Motion Picture Review Digest* was issued on December 16, 1935.

And now a brief word about the plan of publication of the *Motion Picture Review Digest*, and its subscription price.

Because of the relative newness of the field, it is likely that the first year's publication will be more or less experimental. However, we can guarantee subscribers that they

will receive a minimum of one issue every week, cumulated frequently, the exact schedule to be worked out by experiment.

The descriptive notes and excerpts follow the plan which has been used in the *Book Review Digest*. Reviews and reports from about 40 publications are used. These include previews, so that the earliest available information about a picture will reach the subscribers at the earliest possible date.

The *Motion Picture Review Digest* is sold on the well known "service basis" plan of charge. Your rate, and a free sample copy, will be gladly sent on request.

The Union List of Newspapers

About three years ago the Bibliographical Society of America appointed James Thayer Gerould, Harry Miller Lydenberg, and Henry Spalding Parsons as an editorial committee to carry out the project of compiling and publishing a *Union List of Newspapers in Libraries of the United States and Canada*.

The value of the information which newspapers contain can hardly be overestimated. They are a primary source for national and local history and for a study of the transitions in economic, social and political fields. The list will be invaluable to reference and research workers in many spheres of interest.

Miss Winifred Gregory has nearly finished the work of compiling this List. The Editorial Committee has been able to secure sufficient funds to cover the cost of compiling the List and libraries will now be asked to subscribe on a basis sufficient merely to cover cost of printing and publishing.

If a substantial advance subscription can be made, a much lower rate can be charged for the *Union List of Newspapers* than for the *Union List of Serials*. Since only the printing and publishing expenses have to be paid by subscribing libraries, the cost will be but a fraction of what the larger libraries paid toward support of the *Union List of Serials*. Advance subscriptions are now being solicited.

An Important Work

Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada. Seymour De Ricci and W. J. Wilson, eds. In 3 vols. Vol. I ready

now. pa \$5.50; bound \$6.50 (delivered direct from Paris, pa. \$5, bound \$6).

About 8,000 manuscripts to be found in the public and private libraries of the United States and Canada, are listed in geographical order by location. For each is given the title, if any, and description sufficient to identify it; also, a brief history with special reference to its appearance in sales catalogs. *Orders taken for complete set only.*

Price: Volume II, same as for Volume I. Volume III, Index: paper \$2, bound \$3 postpaid.

Some Recent Books

A System of Bibliographic Classification.

Henry E. Bliss. 344p. \$7.

"The present volume is in every way worthy of its predecessors; . . . this book may be unreservedly recommended not only to those who wish to reclassify their libraries, and to students for examinations, but also to all library workers whatsoever."—*L. A. B. in Library Association Record*

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities. No. 2:1934-1935.

Donald B. Gilchrist, ed. xiii, 102p. pa. \$1 postpaid.

Index to Plays: Supplement. Ina T. Firkins, comp. x, 140p. \$4. Also sold on service basis.

"Excellent well done: a fine catalogue carrying on the record over the past seven years since the publication of the basic work."—*Library Review*

Speech Index. Roberta B. Sutton. 272p. \$3.

"A book which should be in every public and college or university library and on the desk of all teachers of Speech."—*Orville C. Miller, in The Speaker*

More First Facts. J. N. Kane. 599p. 38il. \$2.75; library price \$2.25.

"Startling and absorbing data for the reader who seeks amusement or the research worker who pursues knowledge."—*United Press Red Letter*

County Libraries Manual. A. S. Cooke, ed. Lond. \$3; N.Y. \$3.35. (Importation)

"American librarians interested in the development of regional libraries will find in this new British Manual not only a great deal of useful information but also an excellent example of professional literature."—*Roland Muirhauser, in Library Journal*

Reconstruction in Hungary, 1924-1935: a bibliography of magazine articles. Meda Lynn, comp. 27p. pa. 35c.

Limitation of Power of Supreme Court to Declare Acts of Congress Unconstitutional. Julia E. Johnsen, comp. (Reference Shelf. Vol. 10. No. 6) 276p. 90c.

Books in Press

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF TWELVE VICTORIAN AUTHORS. T. G. Ehrsam and R. H. Deily, under dir. of R. M. Smith, Ph.D. \$4.

INDEX TO SHORT STORIES: SECOND SUPPLEMENT. Ina T. Firkins.

ESSAY AND GENERAL LITERATURE INDEX. Annual Cumulation, bound, for 1935. Marian Shaw, ed.

REAL PEOPLE IN LITERATURE. Earl Walbridge.

LIBRARY LITERATURE: 1933-1935. Marian Shaw, comp.

UNITED STATES AND NEUTRALITY. Julia E. Johnsen, comp. (Reference Shelf)

Newly Indexed Periodicals

Readers' Digest and the Magazine Section of the *Christian Science Monitor* have been added to the list of periodicals indexed in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*.

Literary Prize Contests

Cash prizes of \$2,000 and scholarships are offered by the Rollins College *Flamingo*, student literary magazine, in a nation-wide story contest open to seniors in high and preparatory schools. Further details may be obtained from John C. Bills, editor *Rollins Flamingo*, Winter Park, Florida. The contest closes April 1, 1936.

A prize of \$2,000 is offered jointly by Dodd, Mead and *Forum Magazine* for the best detective story to reach them before July 31, 1936. Manuscripts should be at least 50,000 words in length. The contest is open to everyone who has not had a detective story published under Dodd, Mead's Red Badge imprint.

For the best work of non-fiction about the United States, a prize of \$5,000 is offered by Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The contest closes October 1, 1936.

A prize of \$4,000 is offered by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Company for the best basal textbook or textbook series in the field of social studies for the senior high school. The competition closes on October 1, 1936.

For the best book or manuscript heretofore unpublished "on the connection, relation, and mutual hearing of the humanities, the social sciences, the physical sciences, the biological sciences, or any branch of knowledge with and on the Christian religion," the Bross Prize of \$15,000 cash is offered by the Bross Foundation, Lake Forest, Illinois. The contest is open to "scientific men, the Christian philosophers and historians of all nations." Manuscripts must be submitted by September 1, 1939.

The Book Preview

— for January 1936 —

A Classified, Selected List of Current and Forthcoming Books

The purpose of the Preview is to give publishers a convenient and efficient means of presenting to the library world advance information regarding forthcoming books.

The publishers select the books which they recommend for library use, supply the descriptive notes and also cooperate by paying the cost of this section of the Bulletin.

The staff of The H. W. Wilson Company is responsible for the classification and for editing of the descriptive notes.

000 GENERAL WORKS

DE RICCI, SEYMOUR and WILSON, W. J. comps. Census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts in the United States and Canada. 3v v 1-2 Delivered from N. Y. pa \$5.50, cloth \$6.50; Paris, pa \$5, cloth \$6 v3 Delivered from N. Y. pa \$2.50, cloth \$3.50; Paris, pa \$2, cloth \$3 Wilson v 1 (Ready) v2-3 (In preparation)

016.091 Manuscripts—Bibliography

A list and brief description of all the manuscripts of the medieval and renaissance periods to be found in the public and private libraries of the United States and Canada. About 800 items are listed geographically by states, and under each state by library or collection where manuscripts are to be found. Produced under the immediate supervision of Dr J. Franklin Jameson, Chief of the Division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and Professor Robert P. Blake of Harvard university.

EHRSAM, THEODORE GEORGE and DEILY, ROBERT H. comps. Bibliographies of twelve Victorian authors. \$4 Wilson (In press)

016.82 English literature—19th century—Bibliography

Compiled under the direction of Robert M. Smith, Professor of English, Lehigh university. The twelve authors are: Matthew Arnold, E. B. Browning, A. H. Clough, Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, William Morris, Christina Rossetti, D. G. Rossetti, Stevenson, Swinburne and Alfred Tennyson. For each author there is included a bibliography of the author's own works, and biographical and critical books and magazine articles about him.

LYNN, MEDA, comp. Reconstruction in Hungary, 1924-1935; bibliography of magazine articles. 27p pa 35c postpaid Wilson (Ready)

016.843 Hungary—Bibliography

A classified bibliography, arranged under such headings as Art, Economics, Commerce, Politics, etc.

200 RELIGION

VAN TREEK, CARL and CROFT, ALOYSIUS. Symbols in the Church. II Bruce pub. (Ready) 246 Christian art and symbolism

The most important and authentic symbols in the Church are studied in this book of symbols in Christian art. The more important symbols of the Trinity and the three divine persons, the four Gospels, the evangelists, the

apostles, the church, the sacraments, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the ecclesiastical year, and the four last things are depicted.

MEYER, FULGENCE. God is dying. 96p Bruce pub. (Ready)

252

A series of nine sermons for Tre Ore services consisting of an introductory discourse, a sermon on each of the seven last words, and a brief concluding discourse on the resurrection. Preachers will appreciate these sermons since they offer an opportunity for presenting familiar material from a fresh and different viewpoint.

300 SOCIAL SCIENCES

STEED, HENRY WICKHAM. Way to social peace. (Halley Stewart lecture, 1933) 148p \$1.50 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

330.4 Social conditions—Addresses, essays, lectures. Political science—Addresses, essays, lectures. Industry—Organization, control, etc.

Shall we have better machines or better men? Or both? Those are the questions discussed by the distinguished British author in outlining the principles of "employee partnership" which he believes will bring about a better industrial system and avoid communism and fascism.

KEMMERER, EDWIN WALTER. Money: the principles of money and their exemplification in outstanding chapters of monetary history. 406p \$3.50 Macmillan (Ready)

332.4 Money

An authoritative treatment of the fundamental principles of money, and a review of important phases of monetary history. Among the chapters of special interest are those dealing with the gold standard, its nature, advantages and defects, inflation, American bimetalism and the silver question in the United States down to the World war. (See STC for other books by this author)

JESSUP, PHILIP CARYL and DEAK, FRANCIS. Neutrality; its history, economics and law. Volume 1: The origins. 294p \$3.75 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

341.3 Neutrality

This volume traces the growth of neutrality from its genesis to its coming of age, covering the period from the fifteenth century to the French revolutionary wars. Three other volumes will continue this comprehensive history of the subject. Prepared under the auspices of the Columbia university Council for research in the social sciences.

COLEMAN, JAMES KARL. State administration in South Carolina. (Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 406) 299p \$3.50 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

353.9 South Carolina—Politics and government

How can a state manage scientifically to reduce taxation or increase its public services? One answer lies in this study, the first of a Southern state to be made by an educator in recent years. The author is in the Department of history of The Citadel, the military college of South Carolina.

500 SCIENCE

FURNAS, CLIFFORD COOK. Next hundred years: the unfinished business of science. 434p \$3 Reynal & Hitchcock (Ready)

500 Science

An excursion into the fascinating scientific laboratories of the world, a survey of all the sciences and of the work still to be done in these fields. Emphasizes social and economic implications of the scientific work of the future. (January Book-of-the-month-club selection; See Hunting list)

600 USEFUL ARTS

WILLIAMS, JESSE FEIRING. Atlas of human anatomy. Illustrations by Franz Frohse, Max Brödel and Leon Schlossberg. 64p il \$2 Barnes & Noble (Ready)

611 Anatomy, Human. Anatomy, Human—Atlases

This *Atlas of Human Anatomy*, designed for both the layman and the student of anatomy, consists of the famous *Frohse Anatomy Charts*, formerly published by A. J. Nystrom & company, reduced from life size to fit this handy pocket size volume. The eight color lithography shows the organs in the natural colorings. In addition to the color charts, there is a 32-page introduction, with black and white drawings, written by Jesse Feiring Williams in non-technical language, describing the construction and functions of the human body. Two sets of terms are used in describing a part: one is the English terminology; the other, in Latin, is the Basle anatomical nomenclature, which is generally adopted by anatomists as the official terminology. (See STC for other books by this author)

LUKOWITZ, JOSEPH J. Interesting projects in metal work. il Bruce pub. (Ready)

671 Metal-work

Complete directions for making about fifty useful and attractive articles in cold metal, utilizing the most common and easily obtainable material and the very simplest tools. Good design is emphasized in each project and the construction cost is unbelievably low. For home or school shop work.

WINGATE, ISABEL BARNUM. Textile fabrics and their selection. 511p il \$5 Prentice-Hall (Ready)

677 Textile industry and fabrics. Buying. Retail trade

This book is the outgrowth of the author's experience in selling textiles and in teaching a course in textiles for the past ten years in the New York university School of retailing. Emphasis is directed to the selling points of textile fabrics which will make a retail salesman more intelligent regarding such merchandise, and to the facts which will guide the customer in making the best selection for his or her needs.

TOWNSEND, GILBERT. Carpentry: a practical treatise on simple building construction, including framing, roof construction, general carpentry work, exterior and interior finish of buildings, building forms and working drawings. 436p il \$2 American tech. soc. (Ready)

694 Carpentry

Revision and enlargement of a book originally published 1908. The book covers in detail the problems of workmen and contractors, and is also adapted for use as a text in trade and vocational schools and for self-instruction.

700 FINE ARTS

BURRIS-MEYER, ELIZABETH. Color and design in the decorative arts. (Retailing ser.) 572p il \$5 Prentice-Hall (Ready)

745 Design. Color

Shows the universal application of the fundamental principles of color and design in fields of the decorative arts. It provides abundant instances of the application of the principles to the contemporary fields of retailing and display, including packaging and window display, and to various forms of advertising. Written for the use of the layman, student and retailer. Well illustrated.

EWEN, DAVID. Man with the baton. 360p il \$3.50 Crowell (Ready)

785.1 Conductors (Music). Orchestra and orchestral music

A lively discourse on the great orchestra conductors of yesterday and today. Mr Ewen, who is a well-known writer on matters musical, really gives a condensed history of the symphonic orchestra, and its leaders. Much biographical and critical data are interwoven, but with a light and interesting touch. (See STC for other books by this author; Hunting list)

ODELL, GEORGE CLINTON DENSMORE. Annals of the New York stage. v 1-7 (Ready) v8-10 (In preparation) ea \$8.75 Columbia univ. press

792 Theater—New York (city)—History. New York (city)—Social life and customs

Formerly sold only in sets, now offered separately. The first volume of this detailed study of the stage was published 1927; volume 8 carries on the story from the close of the Civil war. The material, collected from contemporary diaries, letters, playbills, etc., portrays the complete history of the theatre in New York, as well as the social life of the city. Well illustrated.

800 LITERATURE

WILLIAMS, CHARLES ed. New book of English verse. 832p \$3 Macmillan (Jan. 28) 821.08

In making this anthology Mr Williams has ruled out poems which appear either in the *Golden Treasury* or in the *Oxford Book of English Verse*. Beyond this, his basis of choice has been the excellence of the poems. Associate editors who have advised Mr Williams on the particular periods in which they specialize are E. M. W. Tillyard, Ernest de Selincourt, and Lord David Cecil. (See Hunting list)

MACAULAY, ROSE. Personal pleasures. 381p \$2.50 Macmillan (Jan. 21)

824

Some of the author's pleasures will arouse envy, some admiration, some sympathy. She writes of her enjoyment of eating in restaurants (and of eating at home) of talking about a new car, looking out of windows, reading booksellers' catalogues, showing off, and even of the delight of burrowing among bedclothes. (See *Living Authors*; STC for other works by this author)

900 HISTORY

GATHANY, JESSE MADISON. Visualized units in world history. 336p il \$1 College entrance bk. co. (Ready)

940 Europe—History. Europe—Civilization—History

A review book in world history based on *Units in World History* by Greenan and Gathany. Designed to serve either as a condensed supplement to a full length text, or as a laboratory guide in courses where a variety of texts is used.

WILLERT, SIR ARTHUR. What next in Europe? 320p \$3 Putnam (Jan. 24)

940.25 Europe—Politics—20th century

Sir Arthur Willert has been in intimate touch with public affairs in England, Europe and the United States for the last twenty-five years. This book, written after a long motor tour of Europe last summer, gives the human atmosphere of the countries visited, and allows Europe to speak for itself by reporting many conversations with all classes of people from Cabinet ministers to garage hands. Besides explaining the positions of the different countries it attempts to answer the pressing questions of today on disarmament, Germany, Italy, etc. (See STC for another book by this author)

WYMAN, MELINDA C. New dealers of 1776. 23p 50c V. E. Wyman pub. co., Painesville, Ohio (Ready)

973.313 U.S. Declaration of independence—Signers

A pamphlet giving brief sketches of the 58 signers of the Declaration of independence.

LIPPMANN, WALTER. Interpretations, 1933-1935. 190p \$2.50 Macmillan (Jan. 21)

973.9 U.S.—Politics and government. World politics

This volume contains Walter Lippmann's pungent and enlightening comments upon more than two years of American history and world history, and upon all the significant issues still before the country. Beginning with the inauguration of Roosevelt, it traces the history of the New Deal, and portrays as well the results of President Roosevelt's policies at home and abroad. Introductory material and notes by Allan Nevins. (See *Living Authors*)

BIOGRAPHY

CURTIS, EUGENE NEWTON. Saint-Just, colleague of Robespierre. 402p il \$3.50 Columbia univ. press (Ready)

B or 92 Saint-Just, Louis Antoine Leon de

Aims to give a fully documented account of the remarkable individual who, with Robespierre and Couthon, ruled France at the height of the Terror. Saint-Just helped frame the constitution, and was a leader of the Committee of public safety. This study "strives to interpret his personality and to estimate the value of his service to France." Bibliography

PLEADWELL, FRANK LESTER. Life and works of Joseph Rodman Drake. 448p \$6.50 Printed for the author by D. B. Updike of the Merrymount press Pleadwell, F. L. 1523 C Alewa Drive, Honolulu, T. H. (Ready)

B or 92 Drake, Joseph Rodman

This work presents a full-length life of the author of *The Culprit Foy* and *The American Flag*, with the text of all his poems and prose, including much never before printed.

WHO'S who: 1936. 3764p \$15 Macmillan (Ready) 920 Great Britain—Biography. Biography—Dictionaries

The 88th volume of this famous handbook contains about 40,000 biographies of eminent

men and women. Altho the majority of names included are British, there also are many eminent persons of other countries. (See *Hunting list*)

FICTION

BENTLEY, PHYLLIS ELEANOR. Environment. 384p \$2 Hillman-Curl, inc. (Ready)

A moving story of the fight of a modern girl to lift herself from the dull obscurity of an English working class home to the world of refinement and culture which she finally attained. All through this long and arduous struggle a romance enlivens the story. First published in England, 1923. (See *Authors Today and Yesterday*; *Hunting list*)

BLACKMON, ANITA. Jewels for his crown. about 320p \$2 Arcadia house (Ready)

A moving and poignant story of a sensitive, delightful Southern family, and of Tim Lacey who must be sacrificing mother as well as father to his young people.

DODGE, ALICE MARIE. Sunshine acres. 288p \$2 Arcadia house. (Ready)

A woman changes both name and spirit of a community to Sunshine acres and finds a great love for herself.

SMITH, MRS HARRY PUGH. See Blackmon, Anita.

TITUS, HAROLD. Black feather. 285p \$2 Macrae-Smith-co. (Jan. 6)

A robust yarn of the fur trade in the days of John Jacob Astor, by the author of *Below Zero*, *Man from Yonder*, etc.

WEES, FRANCES SHELLEY. It began in Eden. 288p \$2 Macrae-Smith-co. (Jan. 6)

A romance by the author of *Honeymoon Mountain*. Originally announced for October 1935.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

HORST, CLAUDE WILLIAM. Model sail and power boats for juniors. il Bruce pub. (Ready)

623.8 Ship models

A variety of different types of model boats arranged in the order of building difficulty and ranging from the very simplest type of boat to one that will challenge the skill of an expert craftsman. Most of the models are shaped from a solid block making for simplicity of construction. Drawings and photographs simplify construction difficulties. (See STC)

VAN METRE, THURMAN WILLIAM. Trains, tracks and travel. 306p il \$3 Simmons-Boardman (Ready)

385 Railroads—U.S.

The fourth edition of this standard juvenile has been thoroughly revised. There is a new chapter on streamlined trains which contains illustrations of all the new designs. The new Diesel and Diesel-electric locomotives are described; also air conditioning of trains. Specially bound for hard library use. (See STC; CC)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

HUNTING—Monthly list of "Selected titles worthy of consideration by any library" issued by the H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass.

STC—Standard Catalog for Public Libraries

BRD—Book Review Digest

BKL—Booklist

HCS—Standard Catalog for High School Libraries

CC—Children's Catalog

Order books described here thru the dealer from whom you usually buy books.

COMPTON COMMENT

THE first edition of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia was published in 1922. Since that date there have been eighteen editions, each one better than the last. (See comment in Subscription Books Bulletin, January 1935.)

In January 1930, when business generally began a drastic program of retrenchment, Frank E. Compton, President, called all Compton executives into his office. The conference which ensued was probably the shortest in the history of the encyclopedia. Mr. Compton said simply—"Gentlemen, I give you the Compton's business policy for this difficult period: **During depression, prepare for prosperity.** That is all for this morning."

Editorial conferences came thick and fast after that. . . . The no-split-letter system, original with Compton's, was inaugurated. . . . Binding was improved. . . . Work on the completely revised 15th edition was begun. . . . Indexing experts started to build the new Fact-Index. . . . A department of curriculum research was established. . . .

In carrying out this program, no expense was spared. F. E. Compton & Company met improved business conditions with an encyclopedia factually correct and keyed to the spirit of the times.

STIRRING recognition of the editorial policy of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia and the improvements made during the depression period are shown in the Compton review in the new 1935 edition of **Bessie Graham's** "Bookman's Manual," published by R. R. Bowker Company. We quote as follows:

"Compton's, published first in 1922, has had a new edition every nine months for over ten years. It has kept close pace with all educational changes and has correlated its material with the curriculum of elementary school and of secondary school. The 15th

edition was a radical revision and brought the encyclopedia up to date **pedagogically**, which is the most valuable kind of modernity in a juvenile encyclopedia. Its wealth of new material on social studies, vocational guidance, and character education shows how it has changed with the times. Its bibliographies are graded to meet school requirements.

"Compton's is the first encyclopedia to do away with split letters; each letter is complete in one volume. Each volume is paged separately and the Index distributed through 15 volumes, instead of being in a separate volume. By this means a greater number of readers can use the encyclopedia at the same time. . . .

"The pictures in Compton's (many in the new direct-color process) are unequaled by those in any other encyclopedia. They supply visual education of the most valuable kind. . . .

"Compton's is for first purchase for those who believe in making learning attractive to a child and in awakening his further interest. Compton's feels a responsibility for something more than merely supplying facts; it satisfies but at the same time it stirs. . . ."

"**Reading for Pleasure**," an illustrated list of books for young people compiled and annotated by **Anne Carroll Moore**, published by F. E. Compton & Company, was used in quantities during Book Week by 2,575 school and public libraries in the United States.

This is the third consecutive year in which a booklist prepared by Miss Moore has been published by this Company for distribution to libraries. These lists are tested by librarians . . . revised by Miss Moore . . . and finally included in Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia.

L. J. L.

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Windsor, Connecticut Dept.

Standard Catalog Monthly

A Selected List of Best Books—January 1936

THE STANDARD CATALOG MONTHLY is a list of not more than three hundred books a year recommended for first purchase in libraries. The books are selected by the staff of the **STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES** with the cooperation of librarians and library associations who are working to improve the selection of books. The entries, with a selection of the more important notes, are taken from the **BOOK REVIEW DIGEST**. Most of the titles in the **MONTHLY** will later be included and analyzed in the annual supplement of the **STANDARD CATALOG FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES**, a more comprehensive selection. Occasionally a book included here may be dropped later, because it is not always possible to get at once the final authoritative opinion as to the value of a book.

[A list of collaborators will be found in the September 1935 issue.]

000 General

COLUMBIA encyclopedia in one volume; comp. and ed. at Columbia university; Clarke F. Ansley, editor in chief. 1949p \$17.50 Columbia univ. press

031 Encyclopedias and dictionaries 35-27303
Compact one-volume encyclopedia designed to serve as a companion volume to the one-volume dictionary and atlas, used for workaday purposes in home and office. It contains more than 50,000 entries, usually quite brief, written in non-technical language, with pronunciation given when necessary. Suggested bibliographies of a "first aid nature" are frequently included. "Since first aid is all that a general encyclopedia can now give successfully, it is all that The Columbia Encyclopedia attempts to give. It contains no technical treatises. It does not try to instruct any specialist in his own specialty. Those who have compiled it have tried to give reliable elementary information in language as intelligible as that of a newspaper." (Pref)

+ America 54:91 N 2 '35 650w

Booklist 32:31 O '35

"Ranging from two lines to 6,000 words, the articles give wide opportunity for evaluation. The objective of the editors has been brevity, and in the elimination of superfluous generalities they have achieved a remarkable terse, non-technical and readable style. It is not, of course, a source book for experts. But it does consistently provide for the average reader reliable elementary information in everyday language. If there are occasional inadequacies, they are usually traceable to the effort for compression." K. M. Gould

+ Books p25 O 27 '35 2050w

Christian Science Monitor p16 S 7 '35

+ Living Church 93:395 O 19 '35 800w

+ N Y Times p4 O 27 '35 550w

+ — Sat R of Lit 12:6 O 9 '35 600w

WARD, GILBERT OAKLEY. Publicity for public libraries; principles and methods for librarians, library assistants, trustees, and library schools. 2d ed 439p il \$2.40 Wilson, H. W.

021.7 Library advertising 35-27287

Contains much new material, especially in the chapters on radio, displays and exhibits, campaigns, and library printing. The bibliography has been greatly enlarged.

Booklist 32:19 S '35

"This new edition contains 124 pages of additional and later material, and is recommended to all libraries, even though they have the original edition." Ralph Munn

+ Library J 60:760 O 1 '35 350w

300 Social Sciences

CHASE, STUART. Government in business. 296p \$2 Macmillan

380.16 Industry and state—U.S. Collectivism. Industry—Organization, control, etc.

35-27289

"The present volume seeks to show that, at least since the latter part of the nineteenth century, the rôle of government in business has been steadily expanding, both in Europe and America, and in recent years has reached an accelerative pace. It has expanded, [the author] holds, because it had to: because private enterprise has been either unable or unwilling, in one field after another, to do what had to be done. He believes that further expansion of government ownership and control is inevitable. He is heartily in favor of it, and he outlines the techniques by which it ought to proceed." N Y Times

Booklist 32:32 O '35

Christian Century 52:1250 O 2 '35 1050w

Christian Science Monitor p14 S 18 '35

Current Hist 43:v N '35 460w

"With a zest and vividness that is distinctly Chasian, Mr. Chase has brought up to date the works on collectivism of the Shaws, the Davieses, the Thompsons, the Webbs, the L. I. D., and others, and has clearly set forth the startling trend toward public ownership and public regulation here and abroad during the last generation or so. . . In doing this he makes a contribution of distinct value to the whole confused problem of the relation of government to business, a contribution which no student of social trends today can with impunity ignore." H. W. Laidler

+ Nation 141:478 O 23 '35 750w

— N Y Herald Tribune p19 S 17 '35 900w

— + N Y Times p3 S 22 '35 1400w

R of Rs 92:2 O '35 50w

Sat R of Lit 12:3 S 21 '35 2400w

500 Natural Sciences

BRADLEY, JOHN HODGDON. Autobiography of earth; with il. from drawings by Kenneth M. Adams. 347p \$3 Coward-McCann

551 Earth. Geology

In chapters more or less independent, but unified by the central theme of the drama of conflict in earth's history, the author writes of earth's beginnings, of the atmosphere and its part in geologic history, of volcanoes and ocean depths, minerals, the work of rivers and streams, and the place of mankind in the story.

Booklist 32:56 N '35

"There is nothing in the book that would not be known to any one who had taken Geology One in college. It is simply a course in

BRADLEY, JOHN H.—Continued

the evolution of the earth, its surface physiography and forces, with a little mineralogy, geography and kindred history thrown in. But it is Geology One as, unfortunately, it is seldom taught—dramatic and stirring. Earth has a story to tell, a cosmic story, an astronomical epic, and under the hands of Mr. Bradley that story is built up in a style quite hypnotic, with mounting effect upon the mind. . . The human geography and the sociological and biological parts of the book are the most satisfactory in an otherwise delightful acquisition to the shelves of the cultivated reader." D. C. Peattie

- + — Books p5 O 13 '35 1000w
- + Chicago Daily Tribune p16 O 12 '35
- + — N Y Times p4 O 27 '35 1300w

"Dr. Bradley is a well-trained and experienced geologist, professor in the University of Southern California. . . Autobiography of Earth is popular science at its best. Appraised by whatever standard, literary merit, scientific accuracy, importance of its subject, significance of its author's ideas, appeal to the general reader, soundness of its conclusions, ability to hold the interest of its readers whether specialist or untrained in its particular field, it merits the highest praise and the strongest of recommendations." A. H. Compton & others

- + Scientific Bk Club R 6:1 O '35 650w

600 Useful Arts

MYERSON, DOROTHY. Homemaker's handbook; an economical standard practice manual for the cook and housekeeper. (Whittlesey house publication) 568p il \$2.75 (12s 6d) McGraw

640 Home economics. Cookery 35-9219

Combination cookbook and encyclopedia of household management and care, containing information on dietetics, domestic etiquette, and efficient ways of doing housework. Bibliography. Index.

Booklist 32:9 S '35

"If you are thinking of a book for the bride, this one may prove of stable usefulness."

- + Commonweal 22:352 Ag 2 '35 60w

"The book is so comprehensive, so well-planned and the material presented so clearly and simply that it could be used in any household by the mistress herself for her own training and constant aid or for the training of inexperienced help."

- + N Y Times p10 J1 28 '35 270w

910 Geography and Travel

LIN, YU-T'ANG. My country and my people. (John Day bk) 382p il \$3 Reynal

915.1 China—Civilization. China—Social life and customs. National characteristics. Chinese 35-16731

The author is a young Chinese who has a wide knowledge of Western culture and writes in English. His book is in two parts: part one deals with the bases of Chinese life—the racial, psychological and mental traits of the people; part two takes up specific aspects of life—woman's life, social and political life, literary life, and artistic life. Index.

Booklist 32:61 N '35

"This is a thoughtful and beautiful book, and a civilized one. The style is not invariably flawless, but it is surely the best English prose any Chinese has ever written. The temper is not invariably suave." Carl Van Doren

- + Books p7 S 22 '35 1000w
- Boston Transcript p2 S 28 '35 470w
- + Chicago Daily Tribune p14 S 21 '35

"My Country and My People" is not just another book on China. It has something to say, and says it with charm and humor."

- Younghill Kang
- + Nation 141:476 O 23 '35 1050w

New Repub 84:308 O 23 '35 1050w

+ Sat R of Lit 12:7 S 21 '35 1200w

+ Spring'd Republican p7e S 29 '35 1350w

OVERBECK, ALICIA O'REARDON (MRS R. M. OVERBECK). Living high; at home in the far Andes. 382p il \$3 Appleton-Century

918.4 Bolivia 35-27297

Mrs Overbeck is the wife of a roving geologist, and in consequence has spent many years living in mining camps and frontier towns. This book is an entertaining lively account of six years in the Bolivian Andes, part of the time in a small mining camp, and part of the time in other and still more primitive places.

Booklist 32:40 O '35

"Mrs. Overbeck writes with delightful humor, with vivid characterization, with keen thoughtfulness, in a style which sparkles as brightly as her own courage, over all the oddities and problems of her difficult and fascinating life. . . The chapters about the children in camp are among the best in the book." Katherine Woods

- + Books p17 O 27 '35 450w
- + Boston Transcript p2 S 25 '35 600w

"Mrs. Overbeck writes very well as those know who have read her articles and short stories in several magazines. She has gaiety of spirit, a humorous realism in facing and dealing with facts and people as she finds them, intelligence and insight in quickly grasping meanings and relations and the knack of getting their subtleties into her pages, so that the reader feels the atmosphere, the personality, the environment of which she writes."

- + N Y Times p12 S 15 '35 650w
- + Sat R of Lit 12:6 S 14 '35 200w

B or 92 Biography

LINN, JAMES WEBER. Jane Addams; a biography. 457p il \$3.50 Appleton-Century

B or 92 Addams, Jane

The authorized biography of Jane Addams, written by her nephew, a professor of English literature at the University of Chicago. "This book is intended to be not so much an interpretation of Jane Addams as the story of her life." (Pref) Index.

Booklist 32:64 N '35

- + Books p4 O 6 '35 850w

"No one of those myriad volumes which will inevitably be written will be simpler, more tender, than this life written by her nephew, James Weber Linn. . . Not only did he have all of the documents of her life as a material heritage from her, but he had as an intimate and spiritual heritage an intimate and loving association with and a respect for her honesty of thought and expression which influences his writing of her. . . This book is not in the ordinary sense a tribute to that love, for their relationship is rarely mentioned, but in a larger sense, its honest lack of sentimentality, its painstaking care of detail, its setting down in complete frankness its facts, is a rare one." Fanny Butcher

- + Chicago Daily Tribune p16 S 28 '35

NICOLSON, HAROLD GEORGE. Dwight Morrow. 409p il \$3.75 Harcourt

B or 92 Morrow, Dwight Whitney 35-18404

This biography of the late Senator Morrow is the work of an Englishman, the author of several biographies and works on diplomatic history. To justify the writing of a biography of an American statesman by an Englishman, the author says in his "Apology": "The point about Dwight Morrow is that, while representing the perfected type of American, he also became a model for the completely civilized man. It is thus justifiable to approach him from the human, or universal, rather than from the national, or particular, point of view."

"The astounding thing is that Mr. Nicolson has given us not only a brilliant book—that

we are accustomed to expect from him—but an amazingly moving and understanding picture of Dwight Morrow, and has thereby revealed a knowledge of contemporary and recent America which surely could not have been acquired merely during the gestation of this book." O. G. Villard

- + Books p1 O 6 '35 2350w
 - + Boston Transcript p1 O 5 '35 2000w
 - + Chicago Daily Tribune p16 O 19 '35
 - + Christian Century 52:1282 O 9 '35 230w
 - + Christian Science Monitor p16 O 2 '35
 - + Current Hist 43:vii N '35 830w
 - + New Statesman & Nation 10:561 O 19 '35 1350w
 - + N Y Times p1 O 6 '35 1700w
 - + Sat R 160:341 O 19 '35 120w
 - + Sat R of Lit 12:7 O 5 '35 1000w
 - + Spec 155:553 O 11 '35 1200w
 - + Spring'd Republican p7e O 6 '35 2300w
- "Mr. Nicolson has performed a difficult task with conspicuous success; and it will be surprising if American readers of all shades of opinion do not give this book as cordial a welcome as it will doubtless receive from its author's fellow-countrymen."

+ Times [London] Lit Sup p622 O 10 '35

WINKLER, JOHN KENNEDY. The Du Pont dynasty. 342p \$3 Reynal

920 Du Pont family 35-16330

Story of a picturesque family, now one of the wealthiest and most powerful in America. Beginning with their early history, the author describes the growth and development of their fortunes, the expansion of their interests, their incomes and dividends, and their influence in industry and politics. Mr Winkler is the author of Morgan the Magnificent; John D., a Portrait in Oils; and others. Index.

"An excellent and detailed account. . . As a biographical study, it is illuminating; as an historical sketch of American life and development, it is most fascinating; as a contribution to the political, social, and financial lore of our country, the author has made his work absorbing." M. J. S.

- + America 53:596 S 28 '35 250w
- + Books p6 S 15 '35 1300w
- + Christian Century 52:1173 S 18 '35 1600w
- + Christian Science Monitor p16 S 13 '35
- + Nation 141:389 O 2 '35 950w
- + N Y Herald Tribune p19 S 11 '35 750w
- + N Y Times p5 S 15 '35 1700w
- + Sat R of Lit 12:6 S 21 '35 800w

Fiction

GIBBS, SIR PHILIP HAMILTON. Blood-relations. 477p \$2.50 Doubleday [8s 6d Hutchinsonson]

[35-12794]

Shortly before the opening of the Great war, two young people, ardently in love, married, and Audrey Middleton, daughter of an aristocratic English family, became the Countess von Arnsberg. The story of the next twenty years of war, revolution, peace and the rise of Hitlerism is told chiefly from Audrey's point of view, but the author also shows Paul's side, that of a high-minded, honor loving German.

Booklist 32:66 N '35

"As to Gibbs' intelligence, experience and sincerity, there can be no question. I think this is his best book. . . But he doesn't get very far in his analysis—although he gives us an interesting study and one about which he can speak with a certain authority, if without any sense, even in his own mind, of finality." David Tilden

- + Books p7 O 6 '35 750w
- + Christian Science Monitor p20 O 15 '35
- + N Y Times p21 O 13 '35 700w

"Perhaps it is just because the characters are more personifications than people that the novel is valuable as an interpretation of what has been going on in Germany for some time. Because Audrey is an English girl rather than a particular individual, because Paul is a young German rather than a personality, we are able to see in their careers an explanation of the fact that Hitler was implicit in the Treaty of Versailles. Yet 'Blood Relations' is no tract: it is a well-turned story, exciting and fascinating quite aside from its implications." S. N.

+ Sat R of Lit 12:22 O 19 '35 310w

Times [London] Lit Sup p362 Je 6 '35

LEWIS, SINCLAIR. It can't happen here. 458p \$2.50 Doubleday

A novel of the future, the quite near future, in which the author pictures what will happen to America when a dictator comes to power.

+ Books p1 O 20 '35 2500w

- + Boston Transcript p1 O 19 '35 280w
- + Boston Transcript p2 O 23 '35 900w
- + Chicago Daily Tribune p16 O 19 '35

"'It Can't Happen Here' has the merits and the defects of its predecessors. Lewis is still a reporter with an active imagination, and a faithful photographer. . . The weapon of his anger is still a bitter sarcasm rather than a sad irony or a mordant wit. His style is still heavy, dull and obvious. . . Not much can be said for 'It Can't Happen Here' as literary product. But if it helps to make Americans aware of the danger of Fascism at home, it will be useful." L. A. S.

- + Christian Science Monitor p16 O 21 '35
- + Nation 141:516 O 30 '35 1050w
- + N Y Herald Tribune p13 O 21 '35 1150w

"However one feels about these matters, 'It Can't Happen Here' is exciting reading, even if it does nothing to advance Mr. Lewis's art as a novelist." J. D. Adams

- + N Y Times p1 O 20 '35 1400w
- + Sat R of Lit 12:5 O 19 '35 1100w

SHARP, MARGERY. Four gardens. 307p \$2.50 Putnam [7s 6d Barker]

35-15739

All her life Caroline wanted a garden, and her story falls into four periods, in each of which a garden figured prominently. When she was a girl in the little English town of Morton, there was the deserted garden which she tended. As a young married woman there were the rows of runner beans which made her war garden. War profits brought them wealth and Caroline's garden at Friar's End was the largest and most formal of her four gardens. In her old age, after her husband had died bankrupt and her children had married, Caroline was quite content with a little garden on the roof of her city flat.

"If there is gentleness and a grave romantic approach to life throughout 'Four Gardens,' there is also perspicacity and a very pleasant feminine humor." Iris Barry

- + Books p12 S 22 '35 550w
- + New Statesman & Nation 10:345 S 14 '35 130w
- + N Y Times p12 S 22 '35 800w

"The story is very amusing in parts, with many flashes of that rather ironic humour one expects from Margery Sharp. As a whole, however, it is in a fairly serious vein, describing as it does a serious and very honest person, though Caroline is certainly not lacking in humour in dealing with her children."

+ Times [London] Lit Sup p586 Ag 29 '35

Children's Books

AULAIRE, MRS INGRI (MORTENSON) D', and AULAIRE, EDGAR PARIN D'. Children of the Northlights; ill. by the authors. unnp \$2 Viking press

35-27299

Story of two little Lapp children, Lise and Lasse, who all thru the long dark winter

AULAIRE, I. and E.

watched for the sun to come, when it was time for them to leave their mountain home and go to school in the village. The story takes them thru a whole year.

Booklist 32:45 O '35

"The pictures are droll and gentle, even in rough-and-tumble scenes, and not without the gay symbolic quality that sets these artists apart among children's illustrators. Their famous northern lights appear, stylized to the point of making some elders wonder whether children will understand what they mean—something that makes a sensible child chuckle. The full-faced sun picks up the snow with a jolly golden tongue. But the little Lapps are reproduced faithfully to the last bright bonnet, and the furry animals are all alive." M. L. Becker

+ Books p7 S \$ '35 500w

+ Boston Transcript p3 O 2 '35 150w

Cleveland Open Shelf p16 Ag '35

Horn Bk M 11:196 J1 '35 30w

+ Horn Bk M 11:289 O '35 100w

+ N Y Times p10 O 6 '35 310w

+ Sat R of Lit 12:17 S 28 '35 70w

GAG, WANDA. Gone is gone; or, The story of a man who wanted to do housework; retold and ill. by [the author]. unp \$1 Coward-McCann

35-27311

Fritzl was a man who wanted to do housework, so when his wife proposed that they

change jobs he was delighted. After a few hours of complete misery, filled with one disaster after another, Fritzl decided that gone is gone, and gladly returned to his work in the fields. For children from five to eight.

Booklist 32:46 O '35

"A little book which is exceptionally appealing with many quaint pictures."

+ Horn Bk M 11:287 O '35 40w

+ N Y Times p10 O 6 '35 230w

KENT, MRS LOUISE ANDREWS. He went with Marco Polo; a story of Venice and Cathay. 223p ill map \$2 Houghton

Story of the journey of Marco Polo to the court of Kublai Khan, as seen thru the eyes of Tonio, a young gondoller who accompanied the party.

Booklist 32:46 O '35

+ Books p10 S 29 '35 400w

Horn Bk M 11:298 O '35 60w

"This book ought to appeal to any boy or girl from ten to sixteen. . . From the time when we first discover Tonio cold and hungry in ancient Venice to the time of the Polos' feast of return from the mysterious and infinitely glamorous East, any youngster will follow this story of great exploration and adventure avidly." W. R. Benét

+ Sat R of Lit 12:44 O 5 '35 150w

+ Spring'd Republican p7e S 29 '35 300w

Author Index to Standard Catalog Monthly

This index to the STANDARD CATALOG MONTHLY is cumulative and begins with the September 1935 issue. The month when the book was run is given in each entry. The following letters are used: B for biography; F for fiction; J for children's books.

Aarnrud. Sidsel Longskirt and Solve Sun-trap (D '35)	J	800
Akins. The old maid (S '35)		
Association for childhood education. Literature committee. Sung under the silver umbrella (O '35)	J	
Aulaire. Children of the Northlights (Ja '36)	J	
Baarslag. SOS to the rescue (S '35)		600
Barlow. Fun at Happy Acres (N '35)	J	
Benson. Queen Victoria (S '35)	B	
Bradley. Autobiography of earth (Ja '36)		500
Brindley. How to spend money (N '35)		300
Brimley. Away to the Gaspé (O '35)		910
Carrel. Man, the unknown (D '35)		500
Carroll. A few foolish ones (S '35)	F	
Cather. Lucy Gayheart (N '35)	F	
Chase. Government in business (Ja '36)		300
Clark, G. The great wall crumbles (S '35)		900
Clark, S. A. Scotland on fifty dollars (S '35)		910
Cobb. Paths of glory (O '35)	F	
Collins. How to ride your hobby (D '35)		700
Columbia encyclopedia in one volume (Ja '36)		000
Coolidge and Di Bona. Story of steam (N '35)	J	
Day. Life with father (N '35)		800
De La Roche. Young Renny (S '35)	F	
Dickinson. Poems for youth (S '35)	J	
Dimmet. My old world (S '35)	B	
Du Maurier. Gerald; a portrait (O '35)	B	
Durant. Story of civilization (N '35)		900
Early. Behold the White mountains (O '35)		910
Enslow and Harlow. Schoolhouse in the foothills (D '35)		910
Ficken. Handbook of fist puppets (O '35)		700
Field. Time out of mind (S '35)	J	
Flack. Topsy (O '35)	F	
Gaba. On soap sculpture (O '35)		700
Gag. Gone is gone (Ja '36)	J	
Gibbs. Blood relations (Ja '36)	F	
Glasgow. Vein of iron (N '35)	F	
Gray. Young Walter Scott (D '35)	J	
Haines. Living with books (N '35)		000
Hambridge. Enchanted acre (N '35)		600
Hamilton. Popular crafts for boys (S '35)		
Heaton. Modern motherhood (O '35)		
Horrabin. Atlas of European history (N '35)		
Hylander. American scientists (O '35)		
Ickes. Back to work (N '35)		
Ishimoto. Facing two ways (D '35)		
Johnsen. Old age pensions (D '35)		
Kantor. Voice of Bugle Ann (D '35)		
Kent. He went with Marco Polo (Ja '36)		
King. Tempest over Mexico (N '35)		
Lewis. It can't happen here (Ja '36)		
Lin. My country and my people (Ja '36)		
Lindbergh. North to the Orient (D '35)		
Linn. Jane Addams (Ja '36)		
Mason and Mitchell. Social games for recreation (O '35)		
Millis. Road to war (S '35)		
Morgan. Tropical fishes and home aquaria (S '35)		
Myerson. Homemaker's handbook (Ja '36)		
Nicolson. Dwight Morrow (Ja '36)		
Oliver. Ordinary difficulties of everyday people (D '35)		
Overbeck. Living high (Ja '36)		
Patch and Fenton. Holiday shore (S '35)		
Ransome. Coot club (D '35)		
Seabrook. Asylum (N '35)		
Seldes. Freedom of the press (D '35)		
Shannon. Dobry (S '35)		
Sharp. Four gardens (Ja '36)		
Sterne. Calico ball (S '35)		
Sulzer. House plants (O '35)		
Thomas. Dictionary of embroidery stitches (S '35)		
Walpole. The inquisitor (D '35)		
Ward. Publicity for public libraries (Ja '36)		
Webster. Alleged great-aunt (O '35)		
Wells. Bermuda in three colors (O '35)		
Wilder. What happens in my garden (S '35)		
Winkler. The Du Pont dynasty (Ja '36)		
Wise. Jane Addams of Hull-house (S '35)		
Zweig. Mary, queen of Scotland and the Isles (D '35)		

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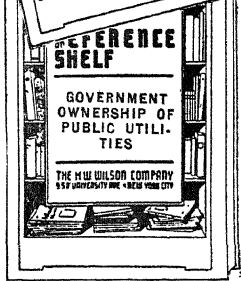
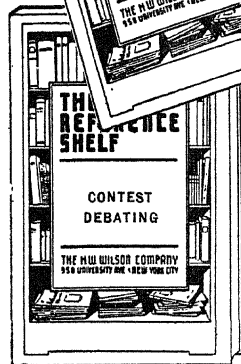
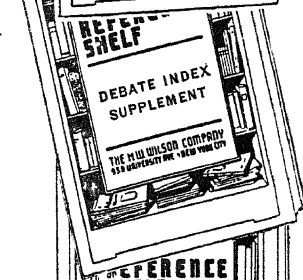
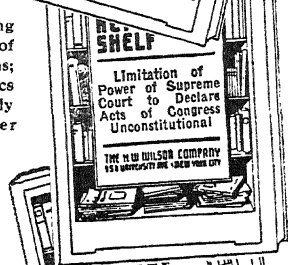
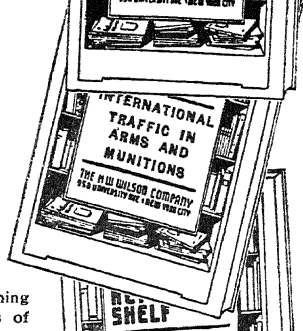
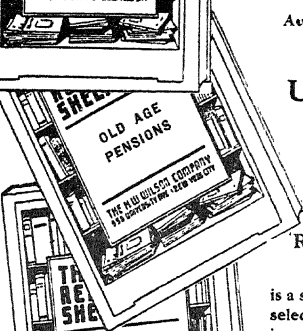
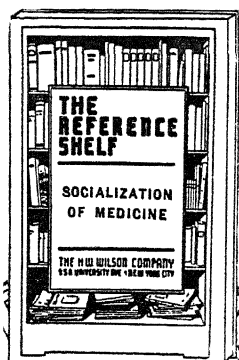
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